FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATE ELECTED TO INTERNATIONAL POST IN GENEVA

PY190115 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1505 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva, 16 Jun (TELAM) -- Argentina has been elected here to hold the vice presidency of the administrative conference for Planning of Radio Broadcasting Services in the American Region of the International Telecommunications Union. This post is covered by Engineer Jorge Alberto Taboada, official of the Argentine Communications Secretariat, who heads the Argentine delegation made up of Doctor Graciela Brigida Mealla and Engineers Ruben O. Rogani and Horacio G. Saavedra.

A detailed assignment of frequencies and orbital positions with the appropriate links will be established during the deliberations which will last until 15 July. Sources in the Argentine delegation stated here today that this subject is very important to the vital interests of the country, and that an equitable access must be assured in the orbit of geostationary satellites on the band of 12 ghz, technologically available at the present times.

BIGNONE ON MASSERA, VIOLA QUESTIONING; JUDICIARY

PY172124 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1527 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (DYN) -- Today President Reynaldo Bignone stated that the questioning to which former President Roberto Viola and former Navy Commander Emilio Massera will be subjected in connection with their alleged violation of human rights proves that "justice is an independent power which acts in complete freedom."

Through his spokesman, Eduardo Maschwitz, Bignone said that "we should grow accustomed to having confidence in justice since it is a basic element of democracy and the solid and durable institutionalization of the country."

The chief of state thus answered a questionaire submitted to him by a group of journalists who wanted to know what the current government thought of the questioning to which the two highest-ranking leaders of the military regime installed in 1976 will be subjected. They also wanted to know what impact this would have on the so-called "process for national reorganization" and the current phase of the institutional normalization process.

MASSERA INTERROGATED, HELD INCOMMUNICADO

PY171650 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1439 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (TELAM) -- Today, Judge Mario Oscar Salvi interrogated Admiral Eduardo Emilio Massera, retired, former commander of the Navy, and then ordered that he be held incommunicado. Massera is being held in a special facility of the court building where the high-ranking naval chief arrived in the company of his lawyer Alberto Rodriguez Fox and other people this morning at 0650.

The judge had arrived about 10 minutes before Massera, going immediately to his office and avoiding the press who tried in vain to get his comments in the halls of the Justice Palace. The interrogation lasted approximately until 0800, and since then Adm Massera has been held under arrest and incommunicado.

Massera Transfered to Naval Station

PY190329 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2119 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (DYN) -- Today Emilio Massera, former commander of the Navy, who is under court proceedings by Judge Oscar Salvi in relation to the disappearance of businessman Fernando Branca, was transferred to the San Fernando Naval Staion by the commander of the Navy, Admiral Ruben Franco, where he will remain under arrest at the disposal of the judge who is again going to interrogate him nex Tuesday.

Defense Lawyer Rodriguez Fox confirmed that Massera spent the night in the Libertad building, Navy headquarters, and that early this morning he was taken by helicopter to his new detention site where he was housed on board the Itati yacht.

FORMER NAVY INTELLIGENCE CHIEF HELD INCOMMUNICADO

PY192105 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1845 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (NA) -- A military source stated today that Captain Eduardo Invierno, retired, former chief of Navy Intelligence, has reportedly been detained and placed at the disposal of the court as a result of the investigations on the Branca case. Invierno was present at the courts at noon today in compliance with a court summons.

Invierno is being held incommunicado, that is, under the same condition as that of former Navy Commander Admiral Emilio Massera, retired.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (TELAM) -- President Reynaldo Bignone received today the credentials of Ion M. Tudor, the new Romanian ambassador to Argentina. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1547 GMT 14 Jun 83 PY]

YPF DEBT, EXPORTS -- Comodoro Rivadavia, Chubut (NA) -- Juan Maria Bustos Fernandez, President of Government Oil Deposits (YPF), has stated in Comodoro Rivadavia that YPF's debt amounts to $4.6 billion. Bustos Fernandez also said that thus far this year, Argentina has exported oil byproducts worth $150 million to Paraguay, Brazil, and the international market. [Excerpts] [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Jun 83 Sect 2 p 3 PY]

RECORD MONTHLY CRUDE PRODUCTION -- According to Francisco Amado, vice president of the Government Oil Deposits, in May the company reached a record daily production of 52,910 cubic meters of crude oil, compared to May 1977 when the daily record production was 52,610 cubic meters. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 15 Jun 83 PY]

GRAIN HARVEST, EXPORTS -- Agriculture and Livestock Secretary Victor H. Santirso reported during a press conference that a record of 40,655,600 tons of grains were produced during the present harvest, compared to 30 million tons during the previous harvest. Santirso also reported that 23.7 million tons of grains were exported during the first 3 months of 1983. [Summary] [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 17 Jun 83 p 1 PY]

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES USSR'S ANDROPOV

FY182130 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] President Hernan Siles Zuazo sent a congratualtions cable to the USSR President-Elect Yuriy Andropov. In the message, which was sent through diplomatic channels, Siles Zuazo wished him success, and trusted that his designation would be not only for the Soviet people, but also for mankind's benefit.

Here is the text of the message sent by Siles Zuazo:

La Paz, 17 June 1983. To his excellency, Yuriy Andropov, president of the USSR, Moscow:

Mr President, please receive from the constitutional government of Bolivia, the Bolivian people, and from me our most wholehearted best wishes on your appointment by the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers. My best wishes for the successful implementation of delicate functions of the post you are assuming today, and may it be for the benefit of the noble Soviet people and all mankind.

ADN MEETS, PROTESTS VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTION

FY172108 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 12 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpts] A passage of the conclusions of the regular national conference of the Nationalist Democratic Union [ADN] which ended yesterday in this city under the leadership of General Hugo Banzer Suarez states: "ADN voices its categorical protest against the violation of constitutional guarantees as a consequence of the arbitrary handling of the law by the attorny general's office, and demands the government's respect for the law."

On expressing its profound concern over the current moral, economic, political and social crisis in the country, caused by the obvious internal contradictions and conflicts of the government regime, ADN has satisfactorily received the position of its congressional bloc in support of the realization of muncipal elections.

ADN categorically reaffirms its commitment to maintain and strengthen the democratic process achieved by the common effort of all Bolivians. The conclusions of the national conference state that, "ADN reaffirms its responsible and constructive opposition to the current government within the exercise of the democratic freedoms and constitutional guarantees." These conclusions were signed by ADN leader Gen Banzer Suarez, Deputy leader Eudoro Galindo Anze, and National Executive Secretary Guillermo Fortun Suarez.

COMMITTEE CALLS FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS LAW

FY171920 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Yesterday a congressional committee approved a resolution requesting Jaime Paz Zamora, president of the Congress and vice president of the republic, to promulgate a law calling for municipal elections. After a long debate, the committee approved the Constitution and Justice Subcommittee draft law calling for elections.

FIRST QUARTER ECONOMIC SITUATION REPORTED

PY170420 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 13 Jun 83 pp 2,3

[Text] According to a preliminary report released by the National Statistics Institute, the economic behavior during the first quarter of this year exhibits a gradual recovery.

The document covers the following aspects:

The behavior of the economy during the first quarter of this year exhibits a gradual recovery despite the negative situations such as the distortions of the past, bad weather conditions, and political factors. During this period, positive negotiations were carried out aimed at refinancing the foreign debt, thus creating a greater opening for international financial organizations and relief in obtaining foreign currency. These negative factors did not allow any basic changes in the tendencies toward recession, although some areas of activity showed a slight recovery. This is the case in the industrial sector. In the construction sector the rate of decrease in activity has slowed down. However, the drop in mining activity cannot be denied. The problems of inputs and the price increases on the international market are to blame. The agricultural sector was affected by natural disasters. The business sector suffered some restrictions mainly due to problems in obtaining foreign currency for some activities.

Foreign currency from exports decreased as a result of the lower prices for natural gas (12 percent) and for minerals (4 percent). Imports decreased 2 percent during the first quarter of 1983. The overall behavior of production was determined by difficulties in the supply of inputs. Aiming to solve this situation, the Exchange Policy Commission improved its operation and was able to rationalize its policy for allotment of foreign currency to the priority activities of the new economic policy.

During the first quarter of 1982, the regular revenue of the national treasury was 13.7 percent of the general revenue, but it was only 6.3 percent for this quarter. This fact should be kept in mind regarding fiscal policy for the coming quarters. Fiscal expenditures considerably increased during this quarter; particularly in the area of public debts, transfers, and nonpersonal services. Issuance of money increased 17 percent with regard to the last quarter of 1982.

The price levels varied during the first quarter. However, it is important to point out that the inflationary process is under control. The cost of living was 56 percent in the last quarter of 1982 and 24 percent in the first quarter of 1983. The international gross reserves increased and the short-range obligations decreased, a situation which reflected a higher value of international net reserves. Regarding foreign trade, there was a decrease in expotts and imports.

All of these aspects of the national economic situation had a repercussion in lowering public and private consumption, but the salary policies implemented by the government were able to counteract this to some degree. The document also indicates that unemployment had an influence on consumption. In La Paz, unemployment increased from 10 percent to nearly 13 percent, particularly because many people moved to this area due to bad weather conditions in the Altiplano.

The principle of gradualism implemented by the constitutional government was aimed at gradually leading the economic variables to realistic situations and eliminating the effects of "economic packages." In this regard, the government intends to set prices compatible with the desires of producers and consumers. This is why the minimum salary was raised from 8,480 pesos to 12,400 pesos. This increase only included salaries under 50,000 pesos.

In conclusion, the document emphasizes the actions taken for getting an effective workers' comanagement in the main public enterprises.

GOVERNMENT PAYS 2D INTEREST IN ARREARS PAYMENT

PY171925 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Bolivia has paid the second installment of $15 million for interest payments in arrears on its foreign debt to international banks. The first installment for the same amount was paid early last month. In this concept, Bolivia owes $85 million which have been rescheduled for payment next September.

CONGRESS RESOLUTION PRAISES CHILEAN PROTEST

PY182151 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] The Bolivian parliament has expressed its solidarity with the Chilean people and praised the successful national protest held on 14 June against Augusto Pinochet's military regime. The resolution submitted by Deputy Javier Paz from the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement and by Oscar Zamora Medinacelli from the Revolutionary Movement of the Left was unanimously approved yesterday.

Here is the text of the resolution:

The honorable legislative commission hereby praises the successful national protest held on 14 June 1983 by the majority of the Chilean people as an expression of their desire to attain a quick return to democracy and an end to the present Chilean regime, which continually violates their democratic rights and their freedom.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES COMANAGEMENT IN COMIBOL

PY172203 Paris AFP in Spanish 1553 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] La Paz, 16 Jun (AFP) -- Today President Hernan Siles Zuazo's government took an important step toward the establishment of the workers comanagement in state enterprises by approving the workers' participation in the administration of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL], considered the backbone of the Bolivian economy.

A provisional workers-management board has been established in COMIBOL. This board is composed of three executive branch representatives and three labor representatives elected by the mineworkers, according to the decree approved last night by the Council of Ministers. The government decision establishes that the board will be a collegiate body, and that the meetings will be chaired alternatively by the members.

This co-management in COMIBOL is intended to put an end to a desperate situation that this state enterprise has been experiencing since a month ago when it was seized by the mineworkers unions. The decree approved by the government will also facilitate the reimbursement of $27 million earmarked for the purchase of materials, spare parts and the payment of overdue salaries. Mineworkers leader Juan Lechin Oquendo stated that the miners will probably ratify their demand for a majority control of COMIBOL's leadership.

BELGIAN AIRCRAFT DEAL ABROGATED, NOTES SOUGHT

PY182209 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] The government has undertaken the appropriate measures to recover the signed promisory notes for a total of approximately $70 million for the purchase of 52 Belgian-made [as heard] "Starfighter" airplanes, Finance Minister Falvio Machicado said.

It has been learned from recent disclosures to the press a deal was closed with the Belgian Government in 1981.

Machicado said that the government, much to its dislike, had discovered that the promissory notes had been signed before the invoices were received. He remarked that for this reason he had promulgated a decree a few months ago abrogating similar resolutions authorizing the purchase of new Belgian-made [as heard] aircraft. The minister pointed out that now that these resolutions have been abrogated, proper action must be taken to recover the signed promissory notes, a large number of which have already been recovered.

The government has already undertaken the search for the remainder of these documents, which would be safe unless the [word indistinct] should have some illegal action. Later, Machicado Saraiva pointed out that these promissory notes are safe because they are no longer effective, as the purchase of the airplanes has been abrogated by means of the appropriate supreme decree.

COLONEL ACCUSED OF ARMED REBELLION SET FREE

PY160357 Paris AFP in Spanish 0007 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpt] La Paz, 15 Jun (AFP) -- Today it was learned that former Housing and Urban Affairs Minister Colonel Norberto Salomon Soria, against whom the attorney general's office brought charges of armed rebellion against the established government, has been granted his provisional freedom.

The judge who heard the case ordered the release of the former assistant to General David Padilla Arancibia, who last month demanded through a paid advertisement, that power be relinquished to the supreme court and that elections be called for in July 1983.

EDITORIAL DECRIES COMMUNIST PRESENCE IN POWER

PY172116 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 13 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Communists in the Government"]

[Text] In a very curious and certainly unexpected manner, one of the various Communist Party factions has climbed to power in Bolivia, despite the fact that voters did not support their presence in the executive branch in the 1980 elections.

After the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] was forced out and the MNRI [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left] split into factions, this sect assumed control of the government and has rapidly expanded its influence and power. Yet there are still comments about "coups." However the real coup was the communist takeover, a masterful one, because it was veiled, efficient, and without casualties, at least for the time being. Such are the vicissitudes of our political life.

The consequences of that unfortunate presence are permanently noted. The Labor Ministry, for example, has adopted a policy of merriment and "tolerance." Perhaps they think that in this way they are encouraging production, but they are mocking the existing labor law and the Constitution to the delight of their meager constituency.

For its part, the Mines Ministry has designed an amazing policy for the mining and metallurgical sector. This policy advocates the strengthening of the state-run mining sector, practically disregarding the private sector. It also advocates the bartering of minerals at "political prices." This policy has contributed to the worsening of our country's deplorable situation of dependence.

It has been argued that the purpose of the Communist presence in the government is to check labor excesses, but this has not worked in practice as was revealed by the recent arbitrary seizure of COMIBOL [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] by political leaders who are members of the party, of which the mines minister is also a follower.

We may then wonder: Why are these commissars in the government? What was the stoppage, strike, or blockage -- which was almost always carried out under Communist incitement -- that they wanted or could prevent?

Communism, to say the least, is an utterly exotic doctrine in Bolivia. Local Communists are as national as chow fan [given in Chinese] rice. They have nothing to do here, aside from bothering, and pose problems of very difficult solution like the above COMIBOL issue. Further, we can say that it is a very flexible doctrine as is revealed by the endless shades and types of communist practice in the unfortunate countries that are ruled by proletariat dictatorships.

As President Reagan recently noted, communism could only work in heaven -- where it is not necessary -- or in hell -- where it is already at work. However, here on earth it is useless. Communism means rationing everywhere, and rationing, in turn, is a synonym of shortage which is the result of unfitness. This is the extravagant experiment that they are seeking to carry out in Bolivia.

From Moscow's orthodoxy to Yugoslavia's iconoclasm and China's revisionism, there is an endless spectrum of variations in this dictatorial system, whose only common feature is the absolute inexistence of the right to dissent and the punishment of those who dare dissent, with penalties ranging from the death squad to internment in mental asylums. Perhaps the only good thing about communists is that they neither cheat nor hide their intentions. Rather, they proclaim them. Therefore, one should not misinterpret communists.

Their final objective is to impose the proletariat's dictatorship, ridding themselves of all their adversaries in as expeditious a manner as possible. Under such conditions, one cannot help harboring doubts about the sincerity of the democratic government, because one of the leading actors -- the main and most conspicuous one -- is constantly displaying its dedication for totalitarianism and its devotion for tyranny.

This is the plague that is seeking to invade us and subdue us. Fortunately, Bolivia is -- we are confirming it -- a country that cannot be destroyed and that resists malignancy. The simple fact that, despite everything, Bolivia continues to exist, resisting the fiercest attacks, attests to it. Like all the other problems that affect our country, this one will be solved with patience. Matters must be allowed to take their course.

BRIEFS

BELGIAN LOAN -- The Bolivian foreign minister and the Belgium ambassador in La Paz have signed an agreement by which the Belgium Government grants the Bolivian Government a loan of 65 million Belgian francs for the Carachipampa metallurgical complex. The loan is without interest and payments will start in 1994 in installments of 3.75 million Belgian francs per year. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 83 PY]

SWISS FINANCIAL AID -- Bolivian Foreign Minister Marcial Tamayo and Swiss Ambassador to Bolivia Luciano Mordasini have signed an agreement on technical and financial cooperation, by which Switzerland will grant Bolivia a financial support worth $7 million to be used for various rural development projects. [Summary] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jun 83 PY]

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX INCREASE -- The consumer price index for the March-June 1983 period has gone up 27 percent, as reported by the National Statistics Institute. Clothing and foodstuffs increased 32 and 28 percent respectively; medicines, entertainment, reading materials, education, transportation, communications, and assorted items rose 25 percent; and housing rose 13 percent. [Excerpts] [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jun 83 PY]

FONPLATA TO GRANT LOAN -- Today the Bolivian Government and the River Plate Development Fund (FONPLATA) will sign a $1 million loan agreement. The funds will be used for the feasibility study and final design of the Padcaya-Bermejo highway in Tarija Department. The agreement will be signed by Finance Minister Flavio Machicado and a FONPLATA representative. [Text] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 27 May 83 p 1 PY]

COMIBOL PRODUCTION DECREASE -- Finance Minister Falvio Machicado Saravia has reported that COMIBOL's [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] production was about 22 percent lower than the figure fixed for the first 4 months of 1983. [Excerpt] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 27 May 83 p 1 PY]

POPULATION FIGURES -- According to estimates made by the National Statistics Institute, Bolivia's population will total approximately 6,082,000 at the end of the year. It is believed that 64 percent of Bolivia's population will be distributed among the departments of La Paz with 1,969,000 people, Santa Cruz with 977,000 people, and Cochabamba with 931,000 people. The Institute also believes that 34 percent of Bolivia's total population will live in the departamental capitals at the end of the year. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 31 May 83 p 8 PY]

ARMED FORCES TO ADOPT NEW 'INTEGRATION DOCTRINE'

PY170053 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Jun 83 p 7

[Text] The adoption of the principle of operational integration for the Armed Forces, especially in a war situation, will be the main innovation in the new Brazilian military doctrine. The information was exclusively provided to O ESTADO by the chief of the Armed Forces Joint Staff, (EMFA), Brig Gen Waldir Vasconcelos. The new doctrine, which is still being studied, will update the utilization of military forces in accordance with new strategic concepts.

General Vasconcelos added: "We are going to make official an integration which already exists in terms of a military consensus, adjusting the doctrine to the present times. The doctrine evolves as a result of the availability of more sophisticated equipment and new situation."

The EMFA chief said that "considering Brazil's particular situation in South America, the Armed Forces increasingly have to work jointly, planning joint operations. This is the basic principle that will be adopted and approved by a consensus among the three military services, that is, the Navy, Army and Air Force."

General Vasconcelos said that the integration which already exists in the administrative sector of the Armed Forces will now be adopted in the operational field: "This is the intention that will be set forth in a single document to ensure the full integration of the operational concept."

The head of EMFA emphasized: "This will make it possible for the Armed Forces to act harmoniously in accordance with the national interests, because nowadays any nation which cannot in a time of conflict bring decisive forces to bear through integrated action by its armed forces, will not be able to achieve victory in a war."

Among the factors which a military doctrine should take into account, General Vasconcelos emphasized air power, which is a new force. He added that "the fact must be considered that today a war is not waged separately by the Navy, the Air Force, or the Army, but rather by the three services integrated into a single mission."

The EMFA chief said that the concept of integration does not mean that a ministry of defense must be created in Brazil, "because its creation will not serve any purpose at this time, considering that in countries which have such a ministry it only acts as an agent to manage the allocation of funds among the three services."

In the EMFA chief's opinion, the Brazilian case is different. "The Brazilian Armed Forces have few resources for their operational activities, so this is not the time to think about creating a defense ministry."

Regarding the policy on materiel adopted by the Armed Forces, Vasconcelos said that the policy provides for the domestic manufacture of the equipment needed through support for private enterprise, which is gradually expanding its capability to meet the country's military needs, and for enterprises subordinated to military institutions.

He said that the abovementioned objective serves the larger goal of ensuring a high degree of national sovereignty, and that "the domestic manufacture of materiel has been possible thanks to incentives extended to the country's war materiel industry."

General Vasconcelos defended freedom for foreign trade in armaments, and emphasized that Brazil sells armaments to whomever wants to buy, "just as it sells soybeans, ore, shoes, and other items in the country's foreign trade catalog." The EMFA chief said that "as Brazil exports armaments, their quality is improved, thus "making possible the increasing presence of the Brazilian war industry in the competitive arms market, in which it already shares to a respectable extent."

General Vasconcelos noted: "Although the Brazilian Armed Forces do not have at this time the capability to purchase large quantities of war materiel -- and the military institutions understand the need for priority in other sectors and in the social area -- they know that Brazil has an industry capable of supplying war materiel in a time of need."

GOVERNMENT TO EXPAND TRADE WITH SOVIET UNION

PY182217 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 Jun 83 p 19

[Text] Brasilia -- In a deal considered by the government economic sector to be Brazil's main trade operation this year, an agreement will be established with the Soviet Union between 11 and 14 July for the purchase of a "roll-on-roll-off" [given in English] ship, estimated at $17 million, capable of operating in coastal waters. The agreement includes the purchase of eight turbines for the Ilha Grande hydroelectric dam being built by Eletrosul [Southern Electric Powerplants] at a cost of approximately $100 million. With these two practically closed trade operations, Brazil expects its exports of "commodities" [given in English] to increase substantially to Soviet markets and expects to increase the level of exports of beef and pork to 30,000 tons annually. The negotiations will be conducted by a high-ranking Brazilian delegation headed by Itamaraty Secretary General Ba[illegible]a Soares.

The meeting will be held in M[illegible]w, and the trade agreements will be discussed at the meeting of the Brazilian-Soviet Joint Commission. A Seplan [Planning Secretariat] source explained that expanding trade with the Soviet Government is very important in enabling Brazil to reach a surplus of $6 billion in its trade balance. During the past 3 years, Brazil exported soybeans, sugar, chickens, coffee, and cocoa to the Soviet Union for the following amounts: $370 million (1980); $621 millon (1981); $524 million (1982); and between January and May of this year, $248,301,000.

Last year, of the $186 million worth of products imported from the Soviet Union, $175 million represented petroleum, purchases. In 1980, the Soviets managed to sell only $11 million worth of products to Brazil, and $16 million in 1981. The first 5 months of this year did not show any improvement: $26 million.

BUDGET SHOWS CUTBACKS FOR STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES

PY170128 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] President Figueiredo approved yesterday the new 1983 budget for the state-owned enterprises. It contains an overall 2 trillion cruzeiro cutback. This was the first stage of the adjustment package for these 339 enterprises, within the cutback program for public spending, that was demanded by the IMF. According to an announcement on the plan made yesterday by Nelson Mortada, special secretary for control of state-owned companies, there will be no staff reductions within the state-owned enterprises. Final adjustments to be made by this control office will be reviewed by Figueiredo next Monday.

PRESIDENT AUGUSTO PINOCHET ADDRESSES NATION

PY180350 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0136 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Speech to the nation delivered by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet over national radio and television network on 17 June 1983 -- live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow Chileans: I have decided to address the nation to discuss the violent incidents that recently disturbed the country and to inform you about certain measures that the government has resolved to adopt to avoid similar regrettable events in the future and to establish the harmony and national coexistence that are necessary to continue with the development plan and political activity that have been established.

The regrettable incident that we have recently witnessed is the result of a concerted action carried out by both national and international elements who want to take advantage of the economic situation we are experiencing by making it a political issue at the service of interests and ideologies that are foreign to our national being. [passage indistinct] and we witnessed that in addition to political agitators and moral supporters of violence, there were hordes of criminals who perpetrated all sorts of abuses and excesses against (?persons) and property which have caused the irreparable loss of lives in modest families.

In view of these incidents, I have ordered the adoption of all necessary legal measures to severly and effectively punish the perpetrators, accomplices, and instigators along with [passage indistinct] that will safeguard the peace and public order so that these incidents shall never be repeated. This is why the government shall not hesitate to energetically combat all those who strive to take advantage of our economic situation to artificially create an atmsophere of domestic unrest.

In view of these incidents, I hereby state that we shall decidedly confront the agents of subversive violence so as to protect the fatherland from being devastated by chaos and disorder. I have ordered the interior minister to report tomorrow morning about the following measures in detail:

The full force of the law will be employed to enforce the political recess in keeping with constitutional powers and the enforced laws by resorting to all necessary legal and administrative laws. Moreover, university authorities will be demanded to use all their power to assure the normal development of academic activities.

Measures will be adopted to guarantee public order.

Regarding labor activities, the freedom to work will be guaranteed, but all political activity shall be excluded from it.

This decided action aimed at achieving public order [word indistinct] government efforts; on the contrary, I categorically state to Chilean citizens [word indistinct] tonight that with the same energy we used in our struggle against violence, we shall decidedly advance along the constitutional path that the Chilean people have overwhelmingly approved in the historic plebiscite of 1980.

The position of the president of the republic on this matter has always been in keeping with what is established in the Constitution, whose political provision [word indistinct] is the main legacy of the regime I head and which has inspired us (?from the beginning). With all the vigor emanating from the mandate which the Constitution vested in me, I reject any path entailing a change in the proposition which the people approved in the historical referendum of 1980. [Words indistinct] applies to all those who want to ignore the legitimacy of the Constitution, shortening established deadlines, and interpreting it in a way that is incompatible with its objective, namely, that of ultimately establishing a new democracy harmoniously binding freedom with order and development with justice. To achieve this final objective, it is necessary for all Chileans to unite in the common task of consolidating our political, economic, and social system.

In this context, continuing with the gradual implementation of the program, I announce today [words indistinct] a set of measures conducive to that objective, among them [words indistinct]. I have ordered that the system for authorizing the return of exiles be reviewed immediately so that they can return to their country, with the exception of [word indistinct], the terrorists, and those who have directly participated in the campaign against Chile. The government hopes that this decision will be properly appreciated, especially by those who are allowed to return and who, upon returning, do so without hatred or revanchist sentiments. I point to those who benefit by this measure that I will not permit them, for any reason, to attempt action against the [words indistinct] authorities. Therefore, with the same resolve with which I today assume this responsibility, I will not hesitate in adopting any measure that may become necessary to prevent disrespect for the authorities.

In another matter, I have agreed with the members of the honorable government junta to make the participation of citizens in the legislative process more effective. Moreover, discussions on the legislative positions will be made known [words indistinct] to the process of approving the laws.

The study and promulgation of constitutional laws will continue to gradually and firmly develop. I have also found it appropriate to rescind the requirement of previous authorization for the publication and distribution of books.

The set of measures I have announced reveal the government's unmistakable desire to seek the unity and reconciliation of all Chileans, and its indomitable commitment to the new institutionality. To this end a new impetus will also be given to the modernizations necessary to strengthen all the political and social systems, and [words indistinct] to build the great nation we all desire.

In th economic sector, I have warned the citizenry that no country has been able to escape without sacrifices because of the serious consequences of the world recession. The Chilean Government has not spared any effort to reduce the effects of these difficult times and has focused its concern on the poor and the productive sectors. [words indistinct]

We have concrete results which prove to us that national recovery has begun. We will not allow the impatience of some people and the speculation of others to endanger what we have achieved. On the contrary, tonight I reaffirm that I will promote the economy by concentrating the economic and financial policy solely in the hands of the finance minister with all the [words indistinct] through Decree Law No 966.

Turning to another matter, I also reaffirm to the people that the government will maintain its decision to file charges against those who have committed economic crimes. We should seek a clear will to overcome any setback with the available resources in order to boost Chile's development. We should do this without harboring false hopes and without surrendering when we encounter setbacks. Some have forgotten the privations and instability of the past; the rationings, shortages, the arbitrary distribution of basic supplies by government officials, the labor disorder, the insecurity, the uncontrolled inflation, and the loss of freedom in its most fundamental aspects. Prompted by sectarian interests, these and other impatient people have tried to persuade us that the improvement of their personal situation would benefit the country. We know that such attitudes adversely affect the majority of the people and they interfere with Chile's economic recovery.

Fellow countrymen, we have overcome the worst stage of the crisis. This is proven by the fact that those who wanted to take political advantage of the crisis had to resort to hatred and vandalism. These people could not propose an alternative other than the return to the trilogy composed of Marxism, Extremism, and [word indistinct].

I am sure that the great majority of our fellow countrymen appreciate order, tranquility, and a gradual march toward a strong, stable, and efficient democracy. With this evidence I have no doubt that the true sons of the fatherland will once again ignore those who incite others to [words indistinct] and will support the government which is working to overcome the problems it faces with dignity and determination.

For my part, as president of the republic, tonight I reaffirm the pledge I made one day before our national flag to fight to the point of laying down my life if necessary, to fulfill the ideals which inspired the historic event of 11 September 1973, and looking up above, I ask Almighty God to help me to continue serving my fatherland until we attain the lofty objectives which the government and people of Chile have set for themselves. Long live Chile.

MONTERO ON MEASURES AGAINST DISTURBANCES

PY182040 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Graciela Contreras report from La Moneda Palace]

[Text] Today Interior Minister Enrique Montero stressed that labor activities will not be permitted to become political activities. He made this statement during a press conference held this morning at La Moneda Palace where he announced the measures which will be taken to prevent disturbances of public order.

[Begin Montero recording] The Interior Ministry will not permit any labor process to be converted into a political process under any circumstance, because at present, politics in this country are absolutely banned from national activities. This is not because the government or the Interior Ministry wants it, but because we have a constitution, which all of you are familiar with, which was voted on by the citizens in a duly announced and secret plebiscite in which even large opposition sectors participated. Approximately 76 percent of the citizens gave their opinion that the constitution should be accepted by the nation. Therefore, if the constitution has been accepted by the nation, its stipulations should also be respected. [end recording]

General Montero stated that the Interior Ministry, in addition to making due distinction between the fields of labor and politics, will apply and strictly enforce the constitutional stipulation regarding the law implementing the trial procedure and punishment of those who violate the political recess. He confirmed that it is an appropriate government function and an Interior Ministry obligation to enforce the constitution and the law.

[Begin Montero recording] You know perfectly well that legal actions are being taken because of violations of the state security law. We are also considering expanding the accusations or filing new charges regarding events you are already familiar with or concerning isolated acts implying a violation of the political recess. As stipulated in the constitution, the law will be applied without hesitation. [end recording]

Regarding public order, the interior minister said that it was the duty of his ministry to take all necessary measures to prevent any disturbances. He said: Just as in the case of the political recess, we will prefer to take action through the courts and according to the criminal laws in force, so that nobody will be surprised by the measures to be taken.

[Begin Montero recording] In certain cases we may also apply the [words indistinct] law, as in the case of those who have directly or indirectly participated in or promoted the activities of the dissolved Communist Party in actions aimed at disturbing public order. In this case, if necessary, we will also apply administrative measures. In other cases we will prefer, as I have said, to have recourse to the ordinary courts of justice. [end recording]

During the press conference this morning the interior minister also mentioned that beginning tomorrow the armed forces will begin nightly checks of vehicle movements as a precaution. He added that there will be an announcement of the areas in which the checks will be applied and the measures that will be taken against those who try to escape them. Referring to the press he added: You know that there is a restriction on night traffic during certain hours as far as vehicles in general are concerned. He added: The people can move about 24 hours a day, but during certain hours they cannot do so in motor vehicles. He said that it was a preventive measure to prevent movements at night which may be related to events we all know about. [recorded passage indistinct]

At another point during the press conference, the interior minister was asked about the information given by President Pinochet on the return of the exiles. Regarding that the interior minister stated:

[Begin Montero recording] The president spoke of this last night over radio and television, and right now I am preparing [words indistinct] and I believe that we will have a reply regarding this matter on Wednesday of next week. [end recording]

The interior minister was also asked about President Pinochet's announcement last night regarding the people's participation in the drafting of some laws by the legislative branch.

[Begin Montero recording] We must study this of course. The president made an address last night, so we must work on all the subjects he outlined in his speech. [words indistinct] I believe we will attempt to (?incorporate) people who represent important national activities and who can give their opinions about issues [words indistinct] as well as other issues of national or public interest into the legislative commissions. [words indistinct] [end recording]

During the press conference, General Montero was also asked about a report concerning the arrest of two union leaders. Minister Montero said the following:

[Begin Montero recording] Look, I cannot answer the question because I do not know who they are nor when they were arrested. I can only tell you that we prefer to apply administrative measures against members of the Communist Party, an organization foreign to national activities. In all the other cases we will take legal action against leaders or ordinary people who planned illegal activities. For this reason, we should not say that we are already applying administrative measures because it would be totally contradictory [words indistinct]. [end recording]

During the press conference the interior minister also reaffirmed that the sole purpose of the current deployment of security forces in places where conflicts might break out is to preserve the freedom to work.

SEWEL Y MINA LABOR UNION CONFIRMS STRIKE

PY170241 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0149 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 16 Jun (EFE) -- The Sewel y Mina labor union, the largest at El Teniente mine, tonight confirmed its decision to stage a total strike beginning with tomorrow's first shift. This information was relayed to EFE by Carlos Ogalde, treasurer of the Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC). Ogalde also explained that the Sewel y Mina union has 2,400 members.

The strike is aimed at securing the release of Rodolfo Seguel, president of the CTC, who was sent to a state prison in Santiago yesterday, charged by the military government with violating the state internal security law.

The other labor unions of El Teniente mine, which have a total of 3,500 workers, are studying the situation, but have not decided whether to strike or not, Ogalde said.

Mineworkers Begin Strike

PY171454 Paris AFP in Spanish 1350 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 17 Jun (AFP) -- The Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC) has announced that the workers of the large Chilean mines of El Teniente and Andina began a strike today demanding the release of their union leader Rodolfo Seguel.

Seguel heads the National Workers Command (CNT) which is coordinating the people's protest against the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet.

The latest demonstration last Tuesday degenerated in street disturbances and vandalism, therefore the government asked for the trial of the union leader for alleged violations of the interior security law. The union leader's arrest precipitated the strike on Thursday as a demonstration of solidarity by workers of El Salvador mine, 900 km north of Santiago.

CTC Vice President Hugo Estivales reported that the strike was joined today by the workers of the Andina Mine, 140 km northwest of the capital, at 0000 local time (0400 GMT), and by those of El teniente Mine, south of Santiago, at 0800 local time (1200 GMT). The three mines produce close to 50 percent of the 1,100,000 tons of copper Chile sells on the international market every year.

The CTC Technical Secretariat told AFP that the exact number of strikers was not available at this time, but Estivales said that most of the 12,000 workers have left their work.

Pinochet Announces 'Strong-Hand' Policy

PY171540 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 June 83

[Report relayed from Vallenar by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] Speaking in Vallenar, President Augusto Pinochet announced that a strong-hand policy will be adopted against the labor and political leaders who ordered the 14 June strike. President Pinochet made this categorical statement during a lunch hosted by Vallenar personalities at the end of his visit to the Third Region.

President Pinochet remarked that the strike that some copperworker union leaders had decided to stage failed because it was observed by only 15 percent of workers. He went on to say that since the law has been broken, strikers have been dismissed.

[Begin Pinochet recording] It would have been logical to punish those who incited these poor men to create a problem for themselves, although it will be their wives and families who will be affected. They are the labor leaders who, as always, [words indistinct] whom we got to know during the Popular Unity government, who fomented fighting and slayings. When the time to act came, they all disappeared. [Words indistinct] [end recording]

The Chilean president reiterated his assurances that action will be taken and that the measures that the citizenry is demanding against such leaders, that is, a strong-hand policy, will also be adopted. I have repeatedly said, President Pinochet went on, that the government does not want to use force and that it always calls for common sense. However, he noted that since those pigheaded leaders do not want to understand, we must impose a strong-hand policy on them so that they can feel it and realize that the government is determined to do everything. President Pinochet also said: [Recorded passage indistinct]

President Pinochet ended his visit to Vallenar, where he ordered appropriate reactivation measures for this area.

CODELCO Dismisses Striking Mineworkers

PY121507 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0039 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 16 Jun (EFE) -- According to union sources, 917 mineworkers were fired today by the state Copper Corporation, CODELCO, which administers the Chilean copper mines, for joining today's strike. Roberto Carvajal, secretary general of the Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC), told EFE that 95 percent of the union workers complied with the order to strike.

Today at 1200 GMT, CTC workers began a strike in support of Rodolfo Seguel, the arrested CTC president, and demanded the rehiring of 23 dismissed workers.

Regarding the dismissed workers, Carvajal stated that 300 workers at the Pobrerillos Refinery, 600 in El Salvador mine, and 17 union leaders were dismissed. The dismissed workers were notified by the police. The CTC secretary general disclosed that the union leaders of El Salvador announced to the chief of the military forces in the time that the mineworkers will not reconsider their attitude until the government releases Rodolfo Seguel, withdraws the accusations against the other union leaders, and rehires the dismissed workers.

2,300 Mineworkers Fired

PY182137 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0423 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 17 Jun (EFE) -- According to official Copper Corporation (CODELCO) reports, about 2,300 people have now been fired because of strikes at some of the big copper mines. Today the contracts of 1,400 workers at El Teniente mine were canceled. This is in addition to the 900 dismissals at El Salvador mine yesterday.

Today the mineworkers of El Salvador mine decided to make their strike indefinite, while the national leaders are deciding whether to declare the same measure for the other 22,000 copper mineworkers of the country.

CODELCO Says Mining Activity 'Normal'

PY182101 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Today, mining activities were normal despite the call for strikes made by some union leaders. The Copper Corporation, CODELCO, delivered a complete report on today's working activities.

At Chuquicamata, mining activity is normal with 100 percent attendance. At El Salvador attendance was 89 percent and at Andina 80 percent. At El Teniente activities are normal with 100 percent attendance.

(Patricio Contese), CODELCO's vice president of operations, reported that 25 to 30 labor union leaders were fired. He said that this list does not include Rodolfo Seguel, president of the Confederation of Copper Workers, CTC, because Seguel did not attend the meeting calling for the strike. In conclusion, (Contese) said that a request will be submitted disqualifying Seguel as CTC leader.

CODELCO Statement at El Teniente

PY182200 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] The El Teniente Division of the Mining Corporation, CODELCO, has called on workers to use good sense. We have a report from that mining city.

[Begin relay] CODELCO-CHILE, El Teniente Division, released a bulletin to workers and the public. This bulletin was released at approximately 1230 [1630 GMT] today. It says:

As is well known by the people, yesterday's activities were partially paralyzed in the El Teniente Division. We would like to emphasize that this stoppage, which was completely illegal, has nothing whatsoever to do with the company's internal or labor problems, but with problems foreign to the company. In view of this illegal stoppage, the El Teniente Division has adopted the following measures:

In accordance with the law, the work contracts of a limited number of people who illegally stopped working have been cancelled. Also, the work contracts of a group of union leaders who actively organized and participated in the stoppage have been cancelled. Due to the cancellation of these contracts, these people have automatically ceased to hold union posts. These people are: (Eneas Sepeda Vicencio) of the (Sulimena) No 3 Labor Union; (Victor Herrera Acevedo) of the (Sulimena) No 3 Labor Union; (Arturo Vera Mauro), first director of the (Sulimena) No 3 Labor Union; (Juan Meneses Campos), president of the (Sulimena) No 8 Labor Union; (Manuel Aguada Medina), secretary of the (Sulimena) No 8 Labor Union; (Eugenio Lopez Lopez), deputy director of the (Sulimena) No 8 Labor Union; (Eduardo Diaz Solis), deputy director of the (Caletones) No 1 Labor Union; (Manuel Rodriguez Echeverry), president of the (Caletones) Labor Union; (Claudevil Aranda Flores), secretary of the (Caletones) Industrial Union; and (Marcos Molina Catalan), member of the (Caletones) Industrial Union.

The third point of the bulletin says that the El Teniente Division will take the necessary measures to replace the personnel whose contracts have been cancelled and that in the last 24 hours it has received 5,500 job applications.

The El Teniente Division would like to advise its personnel to refrain from participating in any illegal activities such as stoppages, slowdowns, or subversive activity, because if they do so their work contracts will be cancelled leaving them unemployed. This division calls on workers to continue carrying out their normal work activity in order to avoid hurting the company and the country.

[Signed] (Angel Delsen) [name indistinct], general manager. [end relay]

Chuquicamata Under Military Control

PY182000 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1509 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Antofagasta, 18 Jun (EFE) -- The large Chuquicamata copper mine and Tocopilla Province, where the mine is located, have been declared "under military control" by Brigadier General Alfredo Calderon, commander of the emergency zone in Antofagasta and Atacama. The measure was adopted in view of a possible strike at the mine. The mines of El Salvador, Andina, and El Teniente have also declared a strike following the arrest of union leader Rodolgo Seguel.

The military leaders prohibited meetings, demonstrations, and any other act "Aimed at disrupting public order or undermining the freedom to work" in the area under his jurisdiction. Lieutenant Colonel Sergio Guajardo Municaga has been appointed as chief of the military, police, and security forces.

The Chuquicamata mineworkers are absolutely prohibited from declaring strikes because Chuquicamata, which is the largest open pit mine in the world, has been delcared a strategic organization for the Chilean economy.

El Salvador Under Military Control

PY082001 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] According to a communique released today by the intendant of the third region, Atacama, the El Salvador mine of CODELCO-CHILE [Copper Confederation] has been put under military control. Major (Patricio Roman Herrera) has been appointed commander of the military and security forces.

Mineworkers Want Demilitarization

PY192048 Paris AFP in Spanish 0322 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 18 Jun (AFP) -- Today the El Teniente Mineworkers demanded the demilitarization of the Chuquicamata, El Salvador, El Teniente, and Andina copper mines to prevent a new strike.

The union leaders, representing 9,000 workers -- who work in the largest underground mine in the world and who went on a 24-hour strike last Friday -- asked the government in a communique to immediately withdraw all the demands and requirements against the copper union leaders. They demanded the immediate release of Rodolfo Seguel, president of the Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC), arrested last Wednesday after the second day of national protest which ended with three dead and more than 1,350 people arrested.

In the communique, the El Teniente union leaders demanded the annullment of the announced expiration of work contracts for union leaders and workers of El Salvador, El Teniente, and Andina mines. The union leaders also asked for the unconditional release of Sergio Troncoso, acting president of the Construction Union Workers, and peasant leaders Carlos Opazo and Jose Orostica, arrested by armed civilians early Saturday. The copper workers promised that if their demands are fulfilled, normal activity will return to the El Teniente mine.

University Students Support Strike

PY171829 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1747 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 17 Jun (EFE) -- Today students of the Schools of Philosophy, Humanities, and Education of the University of Chile declared themselves on strike in support of the copper mineworkers. They also asked for the unconditional release of the Chilean opposition union leader Rodolfo Seguel. According to the students of the University of Chile, the students on strike number over 600 and the strike will last for 24 hours.

The university rectorate headed by Dean Joaquin Barcelo said that officials of the Schools of Philisophy, Humanities, and Education of the University of Chile have not given any official report on the strike, refusing to confirm or deny the student movement by stating that "there is no confirmation."

Banished Chileans on Hunger Strike

PY171538 Paris AFP in Spanish 1405 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Pisagua, Chile, 17 Jun (AFP) -- Today about 30 Chileans who for political reasons have been banished by the military government for a mandatory stay of 3 months at this remote fishing cove, began an indefinte hunger strike in support of the copper workers strike. One of the leaders of the banished told AFP that during a general assembly they decided not to comply with the requirement to register twice daily in the police barracks.

Those who were banished here were arrested during violent antigovernment demonstrations on 24 March in Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion, the most important Chilean cities. banished leader Enique Nunez said to AFP: Held in this concentration camp, where the government has ordered us to stay in mandatory residence in accordance with its legislation, we cannot remain outside the struggle of our people for their liberation.

Ministry Files Charges

PY181953 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] The Interior Ministry has filed new charges against 11 leaders of copper workers unions. The charges were filed at the Santiago Court of Appeals and are made against 11 leaders of the Copper Workers Confederation who called the strike at the copper mines. The investigation of the case will be made by Judge Efren Araya.

The accused are: Rodolfo Seguel, Roberto Carvajal, Carlos Ogalde, (Hernan Rodriguez), Luis Morgado, (Raul Montesinos), Hugo Estivales, Roberto Guerra, (Ramon Rivera), (Jose Perez) and (Leonel Adorca).

The new Interior Ministry accusations are based on Article 11 of the state security law which provides for the punishment of those who intend, abet, or promote paralizing national activities.

RODOLFO SEGUEL INTERVIEW ON PROTEST, STRIKES

PY171057 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 12 Jun 83 Section 2 pp 2, 3

[Text of interview granted by Rodolfo Seguel, president of the Copper Workers Confederation, to Daniel Galleguillos in Santiago -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Seguel, you were 19 years old and lived in Rancagua when the government of the Popular Unity (UP) was ousted. Do you take part in the copper workers strike?

Answer] No. I was a student at the time. I had relatives working in the El Teniente mine so I just observed what was happening. I became aware of the strength of the Chilean workers' movement and was very proud to see how they defended themselves.

[Question] That means that you were merely a young observer?

[Answer] Yes, in that sense and at that time, but do not call me an observer now.

[Question] I am referring to that time. This means that you admired Guillermo Medina who became the hero of that strike which lasted more than 60 days?

[Answer] I have always maintained that I do not admire anybody in particular. That I should respect people is another thing, and naturally, some deserve more respect than others, but I do not admire anybody in particular because we are all persons, and therefore, should not admire each other. I do not admire Medina.

[Question] I pointed at a color picture of Pope John Paul II hanging behind his desk. Don't you admire the gentleman in that picture?

[Answer] That picture was already there when I came to this office. I haven't changed anything. I do have great respect for him because he is a man who has struggled for world peace.

[Question] Your family is Adventist. How about you?

[Answer] I do not belong to any religion. I am a Christian.

[Question] Mr Seguel, you are now 29 years old and have been at the head of a national protest for 6 months. Some old labor union cracks [given in English] talk because they believe you lack experience. A large part of the Chilean population ranges between 18 and 40 years of age. However, it seems that most leaders are either too young or too old.

[Answer] We are full of leaders such as the Chicago boys [given in English].

[Question] Do you consider the Chicago boys leaders?

[Answer] Of course. Don't you think that the airs they put on were enough? Don't you think that what they did, in addition to trying to sell the country, was enough?

[Question] Sell the country? And do you think they got a little or a lot for it?

[Answer] The country has no price. What I am not sure about is how we are going to pay since they have indebted us for 50 years.

[Question] Don't you think that since they are young they will have plenty of time to pay the debt back?

[Answer] Do you think they are going to pay? I believe that for a change we workers are going to pay.

I think this government is excessively feminist. Look at the way it gives men and women the same opportunities. Look at the women involved in the minimum employment program [programa de empleo minimo -- PEM] shoving spades and hoes and pushing wheel barrows.

[Question] Could we talk about the Tuesday 14 demonstration?

[Answer] What would you like to know about it?

[Question] Former national Senator Victor Garcia believes that last month's protest seemed much larger than it really was. He said that the members of the opposition held their demonstration without being interrupted by any government supporters. The president has now called for a defense of the government. Don't you fear that this could lead to a polarization and result in a fighting match?

[Answer] A direct call for a clash has been made and this is a great mistake. It is very serious that the president should make a call for a clash without deciding how to go about it.

[Question] But Mr Seguel, the president did not ask the people to get up and go out and defend the government with sticks.

[Answer] But you are saying so.

[Question] I said that it could happen. Moreover, if you will allow me to tell you a family secret; it happens to be that I am not the government.

[Answer] But I insist, the government must set the rules. They must explain to their partisans how to behave when struggling on the streets. They must tell the locals, estimated at 95 percent, how to defend themselves against the visitors, estimated at 5 percent, according to what we have heard.

[Question] If this were so the demonstration would become quite a colorful event, don't you think?

[Answer] Let me tell you that that short story is well worth a laugh. If we were talking about a soccer match and we were to compare the country with the national stadium let me tell you that the fans will put up with their team playing one poor match, but if they continue to play poorly the followers will boo them during the second and third matches. I assure you -- because I have seen it happen -- they will start tearing up their identity cards and demanding the replacement of the coach. If later they convince themselves that the problem did not lie in the coach, they will demand the replacement of the whole team. Sometimes they will demand a change of colors, so I say that one must beware of soccer.

[Question] I am not going to ask you whether you believe you are Gandhi or Lech Walesa, but I believe that the opposition protest on Tuesday will be peaceful. Didn't you say that if they struck you 20 times you would still be able to endure 21 blows and still continue?

[Answer] For a start I am neither Gandhi nor Walesa. I am merely Rodolfo Seguel, a leader eager to defend the workers. As for the fact that I would remain the same if I received 20 blows, I meant that I would not react violently. With 20 blows I would be just a mass of bruises, don't you think?

[Question] By any chance will you order the people to avoid provocations?

[Answer] Avoid them? How can they avoid them? I maintain that one should not react to provocations. We must change our habit of answering a blow with another blow. Let us protest in a peaceful way. Nothing can silence us because we are too many. If they want to beat us, we should withdraw so that they cannot touch us. If we cannot withdraw, let us endure the striking. Let them beat us. After all, the stick will break with so much striking, but they will not be able to get rid of all the people. Peaceful protests hurt more than their beatings.

[Question] I had not intended to ask you this question, but all the same, did you enjoy the movie "Gandhi"?

[Answer] Yes, it was a good film, but we are now talking about Chile. I am talking about being sensible. How can I, a mere worker, fight with a policeman who is going about with a big stick and tear gas bombs? How can I fight them with empty hands?

[Question] Your last phrase reminds me that you are a blue belt in karate. Do you know, Mr Seguel, that you are a strange leader? In this country there have been many leaders who, although they never clearly said so, knew how significant a martyr could be. However, you don't want any martyrs.

[Answer] What you have just said is a serious accusation. I have never heard of any leader asking for martyrs.

[Question] I haven't either, of course, but some leaders jolly well took advantage of them!

[Answer] We do not want any martyrs because Chile has had too many. There were 3,000 in Santa Maria.

[Question] El Salvador mine had...

[Answer] There were six in El Salvador and one in El Teniente...

[Question] In Puerto Montt...

[Answer] Too many people died in 1973. For this reason, let us not talk about martyrs. Only vampires are fond of dead people and blood.

[Question] Will the metallurgical sector observe the protest?

[Answer] Why do you ask me that question?

[Question] I was thinking about businessmen such as Angel Fantuzzi, a zealous supporter of national products. I guess he must be thankful that he manufactures pots.

[Answer] Look, I believe that the people who do not have any problems should not protest, but Mr Fantuzzi has protested a lot so he should make a large contribution. He could for example donate hundreds, thousands of pots so that the people can beat them on Tuesday, and, if the pots are as good as they say, the people might use them later to cook their stews, at least those who have a chance to eat a stew.

[Question] Everybody has a political leaning so I would like to know about yours. Is the DC [Christian Democratic Party] pro-communist?

[Answer] I lean towards the Christian Democratic Party. It is not the first time that I hear the word pro-communist. It is easy to make charges without having any evidence and without considering the consequences. I ask you: who reproaches the government for making propaganda for Marxism every day? The government goes on and on about the Soviet leaders who orchestrate protests from Moscow. Are the Soviets so powerful? Youths don't have any ideologies and the government keeps talking about Marxism over and over again. What's the government after?

[Question] I asked you about your ideology because if you keep saying that you will not allow politics to interfere with union affairs, how will you prevent political parties from supporting the protest?

[Answer] It is very easy. The protest will be held by the CTC [Copper Workers Confederation], the FUT [United Front of Workers], the CEPCH [Chilean Confederation of Private Sector Employees], the National Union Coordinating Board and the Democratic Union of Workers, UDT. If the politicians have problems, can we stop them from protesting?

[Question] The point is, how will you stop politicians from taking their political ideas into the labor unions?

[Answer] By forcing them to leave their ideas outside the unions. Within the CTC we have leftists as well as rightists but the interests of the workers are the most important matter.

[Question] Politics should not interfere with union affairs. President Pinochet says the same thing.

[Answer] The government says that to undermine the union movement but we say it to strengthen it. There is a slight difference, isn't there? Are you aware of the fact that the workers have lost many rights in the past few years? Where do we start? With the labor plan which was drawn up by Jose Pineda to suit the businessmen? With the scandalous renegotiation which committed us so deeply that one of these days some foreigner will tell us that even the clothes we are wearing are mortgaged? One of these days they will leave us naked. Shall we talk about the system that has left us stuck in a hole? Shall we talk about businessmen who are asking for help after having sworn that the Chicago boys system was the eighth wonder? In sum, the government has never listened to the workers.

[Question] Do you think so? Pedro Briceno, Jose Dominguez, and Guillermo Medina do not think so. Was drinking tea the only purpose of the breakfasts held with the president? Medina managed to have Radio Cooperativa resume its newscasts, and he obtained 2,000 houses worth $50 million for the El Teniente mineworkers. The houses, which are about 80 square meters each, will be paid for over a 20 year period in monthly installments of 6 to 8 monetary units [housing price units known as Unidades de Fomento -- UF -- which are indexed to the consumer price index] each. How many houses did you obtain?

[Answer] Look, nothing makes me more angry than all those lies told to the workers. Where will the government get $50 million dollars from, if it looks like a blind man groping for money? Installments of 6 UF, you bet! Nobody has even seen a basement or anything like it yet. You have mentioned Mr Medina's name several times. I haven't done so for a long time. He said once that the CTC was receiving foreign financing and it turns out that we are paying the debts incurred during the CTC administration headed by Bernardino Castillo, who was handpicked by the government. Mr Medina was paid monthly travel allowances to which he had no right. He got angry when I accused him of it, and he threatened with filing charges against me. We are still waiting. He is a liar.

[Question] The leaders I mentioned are for unity among the workers. They have said so. They do not like the labor plan either. Medina even proposed forming a labor party. Manuel Contreras is pro-government, but he defended the government when the president stated that no abuses against the workers would be allowed.

[Answer] We believe in concrete things, not in words. Who is Manuel Contreras? A party headed by Medina, Briceno and Dominguez? Come on...

[Question] Gabriel Valdes and Victor Garcia support a social pact. They want workers, businessmen and the government to unite by establishing the rights of each sector and respecting them. This has put European countries on their feet.

[Answer] A social pact? With whom? Talks to make the workers again give without receiving anything is not my idea of justice. A social pact depends on the groups that participate in it and on the treatment given to the workers. Imagine if those people that you mentioned were to support the labor sector...

[Question] What a show of unity it would be, Mr Seguel! By the way, how are your relations with the 4,000 shift supervisors at the copper mines?

[Answer] They played an important role during the first protest because they scared the people, threatened them with firing them, and told them that we were being handled by politicians. They are not loyal to us. They are the owners of the AFP [Pension Fund System] Cuprum. Do you know what we did? We asked to withdraw from it and more than 90 percent of the members are mineworkers. I will switch to some other AFP but I will not disclose its name because I do not want to make publicity for it. Let's see what Cuprum does without us.

[Question] But don't you think that the government may make some changes? Haven't there been some changes already? You said that you are willing to hold a dialogue with the government.

[Answer] I was. The last [mineworkers] congress decided to reject any possibility of a dialogue while union leaders are persecuted. Any union leader that undertakes a dialogue with the government must do so within certain guidelines. Here they are; I shall read them.

He took out a statement containing 13 points and began reading:

Repeal of Article No 24 ... complete freedom of the press... national congresses... emergency plan... reinstatement of fired employees... salary readjustments... recognition of the legal status of unions and return of their property.

[Question] Mr Seguel, this is the democratic dream of an European country. Aren't you asking too much?

[Answer] No. This is how things are.

[Question] Supposing that there are changes, whenever that may be. A new government assumes power. Do you think that people should be held responsible for their actions or that we should forget and forgive to pacify the country?

[Answer] No, under no circumstances. Those who impoverished the country must be held responsible. Those who did what the, pleased with the economy, those who violated human rights, those people must be held responsible. They must be brought to trial before ordinary courts, not before people's courts.

[Question] Do you know that a similar stance was the cause for the postponement of the domestic process in Argentina?

[Answer] That is a problem that the Argentine must confront.

[Question] Then you will not hold a dialogue with the government, and you want people to be held responsible for their deeds. Are you willing to hold a dialogue with CEDELCO [Chilean Copper Corporation]?

[Answer] No. We have had enough. We are always the ones who give in. People do not even report our position in a serious manner. Your newspaper, for example, published an editorial that was unjust to us. More than once, it has published statements that I did not make. The Chuquicamata mineworkers union has decided not to buy LA TERCERA until it publishes the truth about us.

[Question] Isn't it doing so?

[Answer] Not really. It is a pity since workers read this newspaper.

[Question] Mr Seguel, it seems that you are also an expert in social communications. Let me ask you then, do you prefer to read EL MERCURIO?

[Answer] It is a government newspaper and it does not deal much with the labor sector.

[Question] Do you prefer LA SEGUNDA?

[Answer] That is an odd newspaper. I grant them an interview, they take pictures, but they never publish anything.

[Question] Do you prefer QUE PASA? They also interviewed you. Perhaps because they represent a certain group?

[Answer] I grant interviews to anybody who requests them.

[Question] Have we left anything out? LA NACION?

[Answer] LA NACION? What is that? Oh, the newspaper I receive every day. I have never read it. I do not know why. Could it be because of that man? I do not know...

We talked some more about issues that we had already discussed. Julio Pereira took some pictures and I said goodbye.

[Question] So long, Rodolfo Seguel.

[Answer] So long. I would have preferred if you had said: Until Tuesday, Mr Seuel.

WHEAT SECTOR ENDORSES SEGUEL-LED WORKER COMMAND

PY171915 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 4 Jun 83 p C-3

[Excerpts] Wheat Growers' Association President Carlos Podlech has expressed his support for the recently created National Workers Command, led by copperworkers leader Rodolfo Seguel. After meeting with the Workers Command leadership at midday yesterday, Workers Command leaders and Podlech hosted a joint press conference during which they underlined their agreement on the project of "national unity of workers and its objectives."

Shortly after midday, Podlech -- who lives in the Lautaro neighborhood -- went to the Copperworkers Confederation headquarters where he was received by Seguel, Hernol Flores, Federico Mujica, Antonio Mimiza, Miguel Vega, and other National Workers Command leaders.

During the press conference Podlech said that "I have come in my capacity as Wheat Growers Association president," and that "nowadays we are deeply concerned because our country is rapidly moving toward a generalized food shortage." He added: "I can tell you, on behalf of wheat growers and agricultural producers in general, that we are striving to resume production. However, to attain this goal, our sector's huge indebtedness problem, which has only benefited bankers, must be solved first."

POLICE EXERT GREATER SURVEILLANCE IN SANTIAGO

PY200258 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 19 Jun (AFP) -- It was officially announced that the increased police surveillance announced by President Augusto Pinochet to Chileans last Friday was established today in Santiago, the capital inhabited by 4 million out of the 11.2 million people in the country.

Starting early tomorrow the Santiago Military Command prohibited the night movement of vehicles from 0200 to 0530 Monday through Friday and from 0300 to 0530 on Sundays and holidays. It was recalled that this restriction had been lifted, expressly or tacitly, 2 years ago when officials announced the decrease of subversive activities.

TWELVE PERSONS ARRESTED DURING FUNERAL

PY171535 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0357 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 16 Jun (EFE) — Today in Santiago, 12 persons were arrested during the funeral of Patricio Yanez Figueroa, one of the four persons killed during the incidents of the second national day of protest held on 14 June. According to a police report announced by local radio stations today, the arrested persons threw rocks at passing private vehicles in the street adjacent to the Santiago Metropolitan Cemetery. The incident took place at the conclusion of Yanez Figueroa's funeral. This youth of 15 was killed by a shot in the chest from a moving vehicle, according to witnesses.

It was officially reported, after the national day of protest called by Chilean unions, that four people were killed, 1,351 people were arrested, and material damage from street incidents totaled over $5 million.

FIFTH VICTIM OF PROTEST DAY VIOLENCE DIES

PY182156 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] The fifth victim of the violence unleashed last Tuesday night died early this morning. His name is (Leopoldo Segovia) who was hospitalized in the (Morusuki) hospital of this capital.

TRADE SURPLUS, RISE OF FOREIGN RESERVES REPORTED

PY171930 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] "The country's economy is undergoing a reactivation process, as proven by the most recent figures on this matter." Central bank President Hernan Felipe Errazuriz and National Statistics Director (Andres Passicot) have held a press conference during which they highlighted this aspect.

Errazuriz pointed out that there are a few positive signs. For example, up to 30 May, exports surpassed imports by $544 million. In May there was a slight increase in imports, but he added that the raw material imports were similar to the ones recorded for last year over the same period. Errazuriz also noted the decrease in interest rates and that the international reserves rose by $33 million in May. Therefore, up to 30 May, these reserves totaled $1,540,000,000 and the international assets of the Central Bank totaled $1,980,000,000.

For his part, National Statistics Director (Andres Passicot) said that April applications for permits issued to build homes had increased by 42 percent in comparison to the same month in 1982. Furthermore, 10 out of 20 industrial lines recorded an increase. Among these there are textiles, lumber [except furniture), cellulose, paper, leather [except shoes), rubber, oil byproducts and coal, nonmetallic minerals, and base metals. He concluded by stating that the most recent unemployment figures in greater Santiago are 19.6 percent, clearly below the 25 percent recorded over the past months, he said.

BRIEFS

SUPREME COURT CHAIRMAN INSTALLED -- The Supreme Court's chairman elect, Rafael Retamal Lopez, assumed his post on 1 June 1983. Retamal Lopez was unanimously chosen at the Supreme Court's plenum held on 18 May 1983. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 2 Jun 83 p C 1 PY]

INTERIOR UNDER SECRETARY APPOINTED -- Yesterday Attorney General Gardeweg Lacourt was appointed as new interior under secretary to replace Francisco Jose Folch, who submitted his resignation for strictly personal reasons after serving for almost 4 months. [Excerpt] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 4 Jun 83 p C-1, C-6 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO KIRIBATI ACCREDITED -- Chilean Ambassador to Australia, Jorge Valdovinos, has presented his credentials to Kiribati's President Leremia Tabai, as concurrent ambassador to Kiribati. [Summary] [Santiago TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 2 Jun 83 p 14 PY]

NEW AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR ACCEPTED -- The government has agreed to the designation of William K. Flanagan as the new Australian ambassador to Chile. Flanagan replaces Gerald S.F. Harding, who has been appointed ambassador to Peru. [Excerpt] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 9 Jun 83 p C-2 PY]

ECONOMIC DATA -- Luis Gatica, chief of the price department of the National Statistics Institute, has reported that the consumer price index increased 1.4 percent during May and 31.2 percent during the past 12 months. Gatica also reported that the inflation rate increased 8.4 percent thus far this year. Gatica added that the wholesale price index increased 3.9 percent during May, 10.5 percent thus far this year, and 61.1 percent in the past 12 months. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 4 Jun 83 pp A-1, 12 PY] According to an official report, Imports amounted to $900.7 million and exports to $1,251,600,000 during the first 4 months of 1983. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 11 Jun 83 p B-2 PY]

FOREIGN MINING SECTOR INVESTMENTS -- The Central Bank has disclosed that during the January-May 1983 period, a total of 62 requests for foreign investments, which amount to $121 million, were destined for the mining sector. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 83 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER AMADO ON CONTADORA GROUP AGENDA

PA171325 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Jun 83

["Topics of the Day" program: Interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III; questioner unidentified; place and date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Why has the meeting of the Contadora Group's Technical Group, scheduled for 14 June, been postponed?

[Amado] The meeting scheduled for 14 June had been agreed upon by all the Central American countries, and obviously by those of the Contadora Group. It was postponed at the request of one of the Central American countries, specifically El Salvador, whose president was scheduled to travel abroad. Because of President Magana's trip, the Foreign Ministry thought it advisable to postpone the meeting so it would not lose its deputy foreign minister level. After consultations with the other countries, a postponement was approved, and the meeting has been scheduled for 20 June. All the deputy foreign ministers will arrive on that date, and the work sessions will be held on 21 and 22 June with an agenda that should be the beginning of actions to achieve, through understanding and negotiation, peaceful coexistence in Central America.

[Question] What subjects will be discussed at this meeting of the Technical Group, and who will specifically participate in it?

[Amado] The Technical Group meeting will be attended mostly by Central American deputy foreign ministers and, with some exceptions due to prior commitments, by ambassadors on an official mission. They are individuals with vast knowledge on the subjects and with some authority to fully participate in the planned meetings. Panama will be represented by Oscar Vargas, who is the acting deputy foreign minister since Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera is representing Panama at the UNCTAD in Belgrade. Mexico will be represented by Foreign Under Secretary Ricardo Valero and Colombia will be represented by Deputy Foreign Minister Julio Londono. A special ambassador will represent Venezuala. He has been very active in all aspects of the talks between the Contadora Group and the Central American countries.

We have divided the agenda into four very specific areas. One deals with the conceptual topic. This is a very important topic, although it traditionally involves the definitions established by international organizations; especially the UN organizational definitions. The reaffirmation of their validity at this time and the search for means to make effective the operation of each of the areas defined in these conceptual topics would greatly help us to open the way to better communications, based on and supported by principles that everyone knows. Those principles include nonintervention, self-determination of peoples, noninterference in interal affairs, respect for borders, and other very important concepts. The deputy foreign ministers will discuss that topic. They will be especially interested in achieving the solution of some of the problems in the Central American isthmus.

The second very important subject is linked to the area's socioeconomic aspects. It is of vital interest because this includes very delicate and sensitive situations, such as the case of refugees who have had to relocate in various nations due to problems in specific countries. That subject of refugees responds to socioeconomic problems, and it is unquestionably linked to political aspects. What we are immediately seeking is to prevent those refugees from becoming idle people, and instead to have them become citizens who will participate in the development of the areas where they live.

LAST LINE

Of course, we still have the political topic. It is probably the essential topic to the Central American situation. The foreign ministers will try to deal with it in a meeting after this meeting of the deputy foreign ministers.

Lastly, there is the mechanism for implementation and fulfillment of the agreements, not only the ones that may be reached, but those currently in force that could be reactivated. That last topic will also be discussed by the foreign ministers' meeting.

[Question] Is there a date for a meeting of the Contadora Group foreign ministers?

[Amado] That will depend on the results of this meeting of the Technical Group. It will depend on the report they will present, the progress that they achieve, and the consultations with the foreign ministers regarding a date, which might be at the beginning of July.

[Question] As the official in charge of Panama's foreign policy, do you think there is a contradiction between the statements of special U.S. Ambassador Richard Stone who, on his return to Washington, said that in Central America he saw a genuine interest in seeking peaceful solutions of the crisis and, on the other hand, the Reagan administration's increase of its military presence in the region with the installation of a military base in Honduras, the strengthening of the Salvadoran Army, and other actions that according to reports received in Panama, worsen the crisis? What is your office's position on this?

[Amado] We believe that the appointment of Ambassador Stone is a very positive step by the United States, specifically by President Reagan, to seek a working mechanism to find understandings to overcome the region's crisis through peaceful means. It gives the distinguished envoy an opportunity to see the reality of each country, to learn about their concerns, and to talk with the officials and leaders of each nation of the region and the Contadora Group which has been involved in these topics. It is a step toward continuing diplomatic rather than military action as a working element.

We are aware that commitments have been made not only by the United States but also other nations with the various groups of the area, helping them in military ways. It's like asking which comes first, the chicken or the egg? Which action is stopped first to give way to another action? There must be a joint effort by everyone. The work of the Contadora Group must be supported. Support must be obtained from the European countries. We must be emphatic and insistent, even though sometimes we sound like a broken record. To achieve peace in Central America, it is absolutely necessary that the flow of weapons be halted and that the weapons inventory of the Central American countries be reduced. This work must be the result not only of the effort of the Contadora Group but of the effort of the international community, which must give necessary support to the action of the Central American countries in sitting down to seek working formulas to overcome the crisis through peaceful means.

[Question] The School of the Americas has been recently criticized for training Central American military forces. It has also been reported that secret flights are taking off from the U.S. military bases in the Canal Area for combat and warlike operations in Central America. What is the Foreign Ministry's position on this?

[Amado] According to the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the School of the Americas must end its operations on 1 October 1984. That termination, which is the reaffirmation of the sovereign rights of the Republic of Panama but more than the Republic of Panama, of the Panamanian people, is invariable.

Our government will not carry out any action that harms those rights of our people who have suffered so much to achieve the full acceptance of their expressions, desires, and aspirations for full sovereignty in the year 2000. The installations that are located in the area known as Fort Gulick, such as the School of the Americas, will be used by the Panamanian military forces which will know how to make the best use of them in line with the national interest at that particular moment.

The actions that have been reported and that apparently originate on the military bases in the Canal Area have been the object of our concern and of talks with the coordinating commission that serves as liaison between the armed forces of the two nations. We could point out that within those concerns and the investigations that have been carried out, there are some actions that could be described as precautionary operations to guard the area near the canal and this could fall within the concept of defense of the interoceanic waterway as part of the responsibilities that the U.S. Armed Forces must have in the canal. We are very careful so that this concept of defense will not be used too freely, practically with a freedom of action that would lead to movements that would favor warlike actions anywhere in the world of course; and especially in Central America which is already experiencing a strife-torn, delicate, and sensitive situation. Within these evaluations, we have observed that the machanics of logistics shows that it's not practical for the operations directed at Central America to be carried out from the Canal Area. That would mean transhipment operations from the United States to Panama and from Panama to Central America. The available statistics do not show any significant change that would make us think that there is a great movement from Panama to aid various groups in the Central American area. We are aware of the U.S. Armed Forces responsibility to protect the canal as specified by the Torrijos-Carter treaties, and we want that responsibility to be maintained exclusively for that purpose.

[Question] How would you describe the relations between Panama and the United States at this time and how would you describe relations with Eastern and Western nations?

[Amado] Our relations with the United States can be described as very good. We are friends; the people of our two countries carry out normal economic and social relations. A certain amount of unrest is normal between the peoples of countries that have known each other for almost 100 years. Undoubtedly, we would like to see more reciprocity in the bilateral relations, especially in the area of trade. Panama buys many production goods, raw materials, and other items from the United States. We believe they should give our national production the same kind of support and should continue purchasing these products but with an increase because the production capacity of our country has grown.

Regarding the treaties, they are being faithfully followed. There are situations that at times do not conform to the idea that Panama has on how these treaties should be followed, but the group responsible for working this out has demonstrated that it is objective and professional in solving these problems and there is always good communication to overcome the various crises.

My personal opinion is that in the beginning Panama's positions on the Central American subject did not completely coincide with those of the United States, but we are pleased to see that now we agree on many points: The United States supports the efforts made by the Contadora Group; it has appointed a special ambassador, Ambassador Stone, to act as a liaison and as a source of quick information for President Reagan. This give us hopes that diplomatic understanding will prevail over an increase in military actions.

By tradition, our relations are based on a mixture of races, ideas, and nationalities. Panama maintains very good communications, understanding, and ties with many nations of the world; with some socialist countries and with many nations in Europe, Africa, and Asia. At this moment we can say that there are no problems in our relations with the 150 or so nations of the world. This is how we want to continue; as a country open to understanding, talk, comprehension; always with some degree of tolerance but a tolerance that is reciprocated. We want them to understand Panama's viewpoint and to respect it. Within our idea of self-determination and nonalignment, we want to be allowed to make Panama what the Panamanians want; therefore, we will continue working for the good of the country.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL SETS DATES FOR VOTING

PA171740 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] By recommendation of the electoral tribunal, the 1984 elections should be held on two Sundays of May and June, according to an announcement made by the tribunal's president, Magistrate Cesar Quintero. Approached on the subject by Televisora Nacional, Dr Quintero said:

[Begin recording] [Quintero] A group of parties asked that the elections be held in May while another group preferred August. We considered the dates appropriate for elections in a single day. In this regard, some parties agreed on a single day while another group of parties preferred to hold them on 2 different days.

After the tribunal's careful study and discussion, one of the magistrates submitted technical reasons whereby he considered that elections held on the same day usually present a serious technical problem to the electoral tribunal and to the vote-counting organizations. Therefore, it was decided to hold the election for president and legislators on the second Sunday in May and the election for mayors, representatives, and for councilmen in those districts in which they must be elected, for the second Sunday in June.

[Reporter] Dr Quintero, what about the date public officials planning to run for office should step down from their posts?

[Quintero] There were two tendencies on this issue: those who favored the separation a year before and those who favored the separation 3 months before. The tribunal, however, decided on 9 months.

[Reporter] What about the other points of disagreement that had to be discussed?

[Quintero] As to the one on the vote of Panamanians residing abroad, the tribunal decided that only Panamanians residing in the country will vote. On the issue of scratching out names from the tickets, the tribunal decided to eliminate the deletion practice altogether. In other words, the tribunal will disregard the scratching out of a name on a ticket. However, the final decision on this matter rests on the National Legislation Council. [end recording]

BELIZE

HOUSE MOTION SEEKS CONTINUED UK FORCES' PRESENCE

FL170155 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpt] At a meeting of the House of Representatives in Belmopan tomorrow, a motion will be presented calling for the ratification of the agreement concerning the continuing presence of United Kingdom forces in Belize. Six bills will also be introduced. One calls for the proper administration, management, and regulation of broadcasting and television in Belize and for the estabilshment of a broadcasting authority.

UK Troops Presence Approved

FL180210 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The House of Representatives met in a long session in Belmopan today and considered a full agenda of government business. The prime minister presented a report on his recent working tour of the United States and also delivered a statement on the incident in Arenal Village when a Guatemalan citizen was murdered by Guatemalan gunmen who crossed the border with the intention of abducting him.

In the order for the day [words indistinct] calling for the ratification of the agreement concerning the continued presence of British forces in Belize which received unanimous approval. Prime Minister Price asked the House to approve the agreement for the borrowing of three loans for development purposes.

The leader of the opposition put forward a motion calling for an end to the imporation of aliens into the country of Belize. This motion was rejected by the Constitution and Foreign Affairs Committee on the grounds that the Government of Belize has not been involved in the importation of aliens and it was not passed by the House. It was agreed that next session of the House of Representatives would meet on Friday, July 1.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MONGE COMMENTS ON NEW MORALITY LAW

PA172249 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez has said he is not satisfied with the achievements of the government because the country is encountering very serious and very difficult problems. Monge reiterated: I feel that we have not been able to advance with the speed demanded by the country. However, he said, he does not believe that in every case the officials have been responsible for this situation. The president also denied that there is a division within the government. He added that this rumor campaign has increased in a somewhat dangerous manner recently.

Monge admitted that he has been repeatedly criticized because it is believed that he has failed in the agricultural and livestock sector. He pointed out, however, that from what the president of the National Production Council has told the Government Council, the criticisms are unfounded.

Monge stressed that it is necessary to wait for the evaluation he has requested from the planning minister in order to find out what is going on in the other two sectors, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agrarian Development Institute. The president's position on the criticisms and complaints expressed in relation to the agricultural and livestock sector will depend on the results of this evaluation. Monge maintained that no new resignations are expected to occur in his government team for the time being, and when asked whether he would ask any of his assistants to resign because they have failed, Monge explained that he cannot express an opinion until he has an evaluation. This evaluation will be submitted to the Government Council, but the planning minister has said there is an incompatibility of personalities in that sector.

Meanwhile, Monge has approved the law against illegal enrichment. Morality among public officials must be restored, according to Monge. Those who use their public positions for personal profit must be punished. President Monge described as one of his government's most important steps the law against the illegal enrichment of public officials. On approving this law, the president said.

[Begin Monge recording] Without the full restoration of national honesty and public [word indistinct] there cannot be genuine progress and democracy. It is not possible to reconcile public corruption with genuine democracy. Corrupt officials must be punished in all cases. Morality while in public office must be totally separate from names, influences, and political favoritism. Corrupt officials not only dishonor their position, but contribute to the discredit of the official institutions, lessen the people's belief in their leaders, and rob the resources of a poor but extraordinarily dedicated people who are making enormous sacrifices in order to preserve their democratic system and the purity of their moral and ethical ideals.

Cleansing the public administration is one of my greatest desires. When an atmosphere of vice and inverted values looms over the world, we who received from our ancestors a valuable inheritance of valor and uprightness have to wage a continual battle for the defense of order, morals, institutionality, and peace. In public administration, we have to put an end to abuses, bribes, commissions, the sale of influence, and all fraudulent behavior by government officials. One must work in government posts to serve the people's interests, not to seek personal profit. I demand from all my assistants absolute respect for ethical and moral principles.

Wherever public corruption appears, it must be reported at once, so that those responsible can feel the weight of the law that I am now signing, if their crime has to do with illegal enrichment, or another law if the crime is of a different nature. Irregular activities will not go unpunished in my administration. I have not permitted them, and I will not tolerate them because social justice and dishonesty in public office are incompatible. As President of the Republic and as a citizen, at no time will I cease to fight face-to-face, resolutely, without faltering or hesitation, all actions that harm the Republic's dignity. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS, ECONOMICS

PA171814 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Interview with Major Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly; questioner unidentified -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Who is supposed to determine the date and type of election to be held?

[D'Aubuisson] First of all, I want to make it clear that when it was decided to hold the elections in March 1984, the decision was adopted by the Political Commission under the timetable established by the Apaneca Pact. Subsequently, President Agana announced the advancement of the elections to late this year. As a matter of fact, this was done before the visit by His Holiness the Pope. Regarding your specific question about who is going to set the date of the elections, this has to be done here in this Assembly, and this may be detailed in the temporary article of the Constitution which we have completed.

[Question] An international report indicates that there is the possibility that President Magana's mandate will be extended for 2 years and that the current Constituent Assembly will become a legislative assembly. Is there any truth to this?

[D'Aubuisson] Officially, there is nothing real or certain about this. I don't know where this report came from or who has engaged in such speculation. However, I do not think -- and I am speaking for my party and for myself -- that there will be a 2-year extension of this provisional government. The very circumstances we are experiencing require that we resolve this and make this clear so that Salvadoran people will positively know what to expect. Elections have to be held this year.

[Question] You said you were speaking for your party. The report said that the rightist parties agree with the extension. Since your party, the Nationalist Republican Alliance, Arena, is said to be linked to the right wing can you give me your party's position on this issue?

[D'Aubuisson] This reference in the report on the rightist parties and Arena's alleged links to the rightwing is a point we are not going to discuss now. However, our position, (?and our leaning to the right) stems from the fact that we believe in free enterprise and feel that we must extricate ourselves from the economic disaster we are experiencing with statism. However, our party is in no way interested in, nor does it consider advisable, an extension of this government.

[Question] Has your party made any decision about possible candidates among the names already being mentioned for the elections?

[D'Aubuisson] We will hold a general assembly to nominate candidates for president and vice president once the electoral mechanism, the date, and all that you have been asking about has been defined. We think it would be absurd to name a presidential candidate when there is still uncertainty as to whether elections will be held.

However, since the topic of the elections will be decided soon and will be included in the constitution, Arena will hold its general assembly for the nomination of candidates.

[Question] You said Arena believes in free enterprise. If your party wins, what measures will it take to strengthen free enterprise and El Salvador's economy?

[D'Aubuisson] We believe free enterprise means that all Salvadorans may live (?their own) way and work to earn a living honestly. We will indeed do everything to promote the free enterprise mentality and to let producers handle all matters related to productivity, which has dropped to such lows. In other words, we do not believe in a state role in production. Our citizens must be responsible for our country's economic development.

[Question] Since you say that our citizens should handle our production system, I think there is a problem in increasing productivity and it is the nationalized banks. Would any step be taken in this regard?

[D'Aubuisson] Based on its initial spirit, the bank nationalization was reasonable. The problem lies in the way the nationalized banks have been handled. Banking is no longer nationalized but state-owned. I do think we will take some steps to give the banking system more flexibility, but with the mentality that prevailed at the time the banks were nationalized. Our idea would be to let the entire Salvadoran people have access to shares in the banks and not just allow bank shares to be held by a few. This is something that has not been done in 3 years. This is one of the steps we should consider. Once a majority of shares is in the hands of the Salvadoran people and not in just a few hands, as I said before, they could start working with a broader mentality. A bank is also an organization that must make a profit to be able to continue offering its services. Actually, however, the banking system is too bureaucratic and cumbersome. The law nationalized the banks, but it does not prohibit the creation of new banks, and if we can promote the opening of new banks, I see no reason why we should not do so.

[Question] Major, there is another organization that has also been nationalized and that has created a series of problems as stated by the various sectors involved in the coffee activity. I am referring to the National Coffee Institute, Incafe. Would your party suggest a complete reorganization of the institution's board of directors?

[D'Aubuisson] We already have a bill which we will present before the deputies at this Assembly. We don't care if it is not approved. If we, with a future government, have the power we will put our current bill into action. We believe that the Incafe board of directors should be formed from the coffee producing sectors: a representative from the Coffee Growers Association, another representative from the united coffee growers cooperatives; a representative of the coffee growers in the reformed sectors, of the coffee mills, of the exporters, so that appropriate measures can be taken. We believe that the government should regulate the contracts but that exports must be free, that each group of coffee growers or each coffee grower should be able to dispose of his coffee as stipulated by the international coffee laws which state that the coffee must be exported on a 3-month basis. We believe they should dispose of this coffee as they see fit. The state would only regulate the contracts involving payments. However, we don't agree that Incafe should absorb all the benefits as well as internal trade. Proof of this is the problem we have experienced where even though Incafe has already sold the product, it has not paid the banks the sums that should be distributed among the coffee growers and these growers are paying interest when the product is already sold. This is quite a serious situation.

We have to recall that coffee is our economy's backbone and it cannot be in the hands of two or three state officials who have no interest whatsoever in this matter and don't think like businessmen. It can't work this way and I therefore believe that we would have to reorganize Incafe's system but not the control of the sales abroad.

[Question] What is your opinion of the international dispatches saying that a U.S. congressman is promoting dialogue with the guerrillas?

[D'Aubuisson] The suggestions of these U.S. pro-Marxism senators and congressmen do not bother us. The dialogue is the national dialogue that the Salvadoran people will have to develop during an electoral process. As far as that famous dialogue goes, we already have an amnesty law, a peace committee, a rehabilitation board, and so forth. If the subversives or the resentful politicians want to accept a dialogue, they can begin with that, but we will not accept a dialogue as suggested by the guerrilla movement or the subversive groups.

D'Aubuisson Calls for Unity

PA171938 San Salvador Channel 2 Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Speech by Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, president of the National Constituent Assembly and leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Salvadoran people, Armed Forces, ladies and gentlemen: On this occasion, I have brought to you an authentically patriotic message devoid of partisanship. After seriously and objectively analyzing the national situation, the leadership of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, Arena, feels that this is a crucial moment for all Salvadorans who want to continue living in freedom. We must divest ourselves of all the political motives that separate us and unite in a single body to confront our homeland's common enemy: international communism. For this reason, fellow compatriots, only our homeland's sacred symbols are here: our coat of arms and our national flag, symbols that represent the historic roots of our republic, and the Salvadoran people's greatness and heroism.

Salvadorans, the criminals within the FMLN and the FDR are destroying the job sources and creating fear, in an effort to establish a totalitarian government based on the Marxist-Leninist system. Each day the subversive groups carry out their vandalic actions throughout our country, intensifying the grief and suffering of thousands of our Salvadoran brothers, who are forced to leave their places of origin, fleeing those bloody forces that are currently trying to take over th country with the support of the Soviet Union, Cuba, Nicaragua, and the Salvadoran traitors. The FMLN has recently steeped up its terrorist actions in an attempt to undermine the fighting morale of both our Armed Force and the Salvadoran people. The savagery of these subversive gangs has been demonstrated by their massacres of the civilian population. Their bestiality has again been demonstrated with the cowardly murder of the soldiers who were defending the Quebrada Seca Bridge on the Pan-American Highway. The developments in Berlin, Cinquera, Tanancingo, and many other villages, clearly show that we are facing an implacable and dehumanized enemy, who cares nothing about the Salvadoran people's suffering because its sole objective is to seize power and to destroy our democratic and republican institutions.

Fellow compatriots, only the bravery and heroism of our armed force, which every day gives its quota of sacrifice, and of the civilian population, which continues to work amid serious danger, has kept the subverisve groups directed and supported by international communism from taking over our homeland and turning it into a satellite of the Soviet Union.

Salvadorans, at these extremely difficult and crucial moments to our country's destiny and our children's future, we must take action and unite all our resources to confront international subversion. This is why I have come to ask the leaders of the political parties to put personal interests aside and to form a single body to defeat our homeland's enemy. This appeal to the political leaders is inspired by the desire to organize a single struggle front in support of our armed force's actions and of the organization of the civilian defense that might be ordered by the military high command.

Salvadorans, I would like to remind you that only the legally constituted political parties are the expression of and represent the Salvadoran people. Only the political parties which, despite the terrorist gangs' bullets and threats, showed up at the polls on the historic 28 March 1982, have an authentic mandate to act on behalf of the Salvadoran citizens. On that unforgettable date you elected a Constituent Assembly so that we could return to a de jure state, thus opening that path toward our country's pacification and democratization. This is why nobody and nothing can disregard the fact that the democratic process that we have begun is exclusively based on the existence and the actions of the political parties. For these reasons, the Constituent Assembly named a temporary government so that, within a legal framework, it would orient the public administration and would have the reestablishment of peace as its major goal. The Apaneca Pact was signed for this same purpose. The Pact is based on participation in the political power, as the parties agreed to do prior to electing the provisional government of the republic.

With this same spirit, the Constituent Assembly, during its plenary session on Thursday, 2 June, gave a vote of confidence to the National Unity Government through the president of the republic. That vote of confidence given to the National Unity Government shows that the political parties that represent the people of the Constituent Assembly can act jointly without giving up our ideological positions and party identities.

Although it is true that we are preparing for a new election, which will be held as scheduled; for the time being it is more urgent, as well as absolutely necessary, to establish unity in order to save our homeland from Marxist-Leninist aggression. Our true and principal enemy is the FMLN and its front organization the FDR.

Salvadorans, our message is amed at the political parties, the civic, religious, trade union, productive, professional, and service organizations, as well as at all our fellow compatriots, both here and abroad, who aspire to work and live in freedom. It is vitally important for us to unite in order to confront the attack of international communism. United by our homeland's supreme interests we will come out victorious.

The Salvadoran people's unity backing the armed forces is very important in dismembering the subversive groups and restoring peace for our people. It is the unavoidable duty of each Salvadoran to become a part of the national unity and to place all the available resources at the service of the homeland, taking into consideration the fact that the common enemy is causing great destruction in various parts of the country and carrying out a criminal orgy without historic precedents.

Fellow compatriots, unless we unite, we run the risk that the enemy might establish a totalitarian government, as the Sandino-communists did in Nicaragua. We might also lose our freedom. There is no time to waste. This is why I am inviting the leaders of the various political parties to hold a meeting immediately and to adopt a provisional system to bring about the Salvadoran people's unity against our common enemy. We know that the leaders of the various political parties are similarly concerned over the current developments in this country.

We hope that our appeal for national unity will be welcomed and will yield fruit without political profits for any particular group or individual; all of us united only by and for the homeland.

Salvadorans, let us put minor discussions on the back burner. Let us always remember that the interest of the entire Salvadoran people must come before individual or group interests. At these decisive moments we cannot betray our homeland. We must unite in order to save it.

Companeros in the Armed Forces, we Salvadorans have faith in you. We are sure that as long as you maintain high principles of freedom and democracy, our homeland will never be Marxist-Leninist. We Salvadoran patriots are also sure that the national unity is necessary to support you in the final victory against the principal enemy of El Salvador and of the free world. United by and only for the homeland, we will save El Salvador. Good evening and thank you very much.

D'AUBUISSON ON HONDURAN BASE, MAGANA TRIP

PA191721 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 17 Jun 83 p 3

[Excerpt] "The problem of the installation of a military base in Puerto Castilla, Honduras, is something that should be solved by the Honduran Government and people," Major Roberto d'Aubuisson, Constituent Assembly president, has said.

The Constituent Assembly president was asked his opinion about the U.S. decision to install that base in Honduras, which involves El Salvador, as Salvadoran troops will be trained there. This has caused protests in Honduras, including those of the president and vice president of the Honduran Congress. "I respect the opinion of the Honduran officials and of those who oppose the base, but we can do nothing about it here. It is the Honduran Government that has the final word."

Asked whether the base would threaten to regionalize the Salvadoran conflict, d'Aubuisson said: "I don't have a definite opinion in this regard. We have not yet analyzed the situation."

He described President Magana's trip to the United States as positive, because it will permit him to disseminate the truth about El Salvador. "We have already been the victims of many attacks from sectors that are interested in misinformation, from many congressmen, etc."

As for the possibility that Reagan's special envoy will suggest to Magana that there is a need to hold a dialogue with the guerrillas, d'Aubuisson said he does not think that "Mr Stone is suggesting that, because he is very familiar with the origins of our problem and the ideology of the FDR-FMLN."

D'Aubuisson called the FMLN a gang of subversives who are bent on destroying the country's infrastructure, to break the economy, but he said, the armed forces are responding with successful actions.

DUARTE DENIES INTENTION TO GO UNDERGROUND

PA171646 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpt] In view of the report published this morning by a local newspaper stating that Duarte had threatened to go underground, and to get a true picture of the situation, we have contacted Jose Napoleon Duarte, and have asked him to clarify this report. Good afternoon, Mr Duarte.

[Begin relay] [Duarte] Good afternoon, Radio Cadena Sonora, and through this wonderful network, my greetings to the Salvadoran people. Once again, on this occasion, the Salvadoran people must be aware that my remarks have been distorted. I have been used in an attempt to publish a sensational report and to create international confusion regarding the Salvadoran democratic process, especially now, when President Magana is in the United States. So, this is why these international press reports have appeared indicating, implying, or insinuating that I would go underground if the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, does not win the elections.

I think it is bullheadedness, and therefore absurd, to believe that a democrat would entertain these thoughts, or make any such statement. Hence, I have prepared a written statement in which I express my principles and view on this matter. I will take this opportunity to read the statement so that the Salvadoran people can have no doubt about my position.

The headline would read: Duarte Has Always Been, Is, and Will Always Be a Democrat.

Salvadoran people: I am obliged to reply to the spiteful distortion of a statement I made, a distortion that implies I would become part of the revolutionary underground if other parties should win the next elections. I categorically declared that I do not believe in violence as a political instrument to achieve power. The headlines that the media used for these reports do not reflect my persoanlity or way of thinking. People should not believe this because this is not the first or the last time my political position has been distorted. I am a democrat, and the people know this because I have demonstrated it all my life. Thus, it would be absurd of me to speak against democratic methods; more so when I have committed myself to the historic task of struggling to instill democratic faith in the Salvadoran people, as well as the hope that we will find the path toward peace, despite the efforts of the ultrarightists and ultraleftists, who use terrorism to deprive the people of their legitimate right to self-determination.

The people know I am a democrat; therefore, I am saddened by the increase of violence and the extreme cruelty that powerful sectors may use to subjugate or try to fool our people. For this reason, I have concentrated all my efforts in conveying a message of truth that will strengthen the democratic fighting spirit and eradicate from our society, the negative feelings of hatred, illwill, envy, and selfishness that cause so much damage among us.

The people know I am a democrat, and therefore, I believe in the people's right to elect their own government freely. It would be incongruous not to accept the people's will, regardless of whom is elected.

The people know I am a democrat, and I have faith that they will not believe the false promises of political opportunists. I have faith that in any electoral process, they will choose, among the apparent options, the one that truly offers the path toward peace. Signed: Jose Napoleon Duarte

There you have it, Salvadoran people and Cadena Sonora listeners. I have also sent a telegram to President Alvaro Magana who is now in Washington, telling him that in my opinion the intention has been to create international confusion, and that this statement, allegedly mine, could be used to cause problems during his visit.

Here is the telegram: Alvara Magana, president of the republic. Possibly to stir up sensationalism, statement I made national situation has been distorted. Implying I intend to go underground if not election winner. This could be used during your tour. Therefore I send telegram categorically denying such absurd distortion. You known I am a democrat. You know I believe in people's self-determination. Regards, Napoleon Duarte. [end relay]

REBEL ATTACK CAUSES CASUALTIES, DAMAGE

PA171536 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 2200 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] [Broadcast in progress]... San Jose Guayabal, we have made the necessary contacts and have been informed that clashes began last night at 2300 and have ended today at 0730. We were told that after 8 hours of fighting, 4 people have been killed and 11 wounded; 4 members of the Civil Defense are missing.

Reports indicate that guerrillas managed to subdue the Civil Defense Command, capturing four of its members. The other 12 civil guardsmen had to flee the heavy attack by the extremists. Meanwhile, the National Guard managed to resist the rebel attack; one was killed and four wounded.

It was also reported yesterday three children were killed, seven civilians wounded, and four private homes destroyed in the heavy clashes. Large-caliber weapons were used, and the Salvadoran Air Force was also present. According to reports, the rebels decided to leave upon the arrival of reinforcement troops. There were no clashes with the soldiers that arrived this morning in San Jose Guayabla, 40 km north of San Salvador.

ARMY REPORTEDLY DESTROYS ERP HEADQUARTERS

PA180357 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 Jun 83 pp 2, 37

[Excerpt] The terrorist camp at El Colorado Hill, where the general command of the people's Revolutionary Army, ERP, operated, was dismantled by the Atlacatl Battalion during the cleanup operation in northern Morazan, Colonel Domingo Monterrosa has reported.

The military officer said that during actions against the camps at Agua Blanca, El Limon, the El Zapotal plains, and El Colorado Hill, government forces killed 40 subversives and seized a number of U.S.-made LAW rocket launchers, which are possibly some which Vietnam took from the U.S. Army. He added that a woman of about 36 years of age, a militant of the clandestine organizations who was fighting side-by-side with the extremists, was captured.

Again referring to the dismantling of the camp at El Colorado Hill, he said that the main ERP leaders were there, and that their fate is unknown. He said it cannot be determined if they died in the fighting, since those who died had no documents and also because there is a possibility that they managed to escape before the attack by the troops of the counterinsurgency battalion under his command.

CLASHES REPORTED IN GUAZAPA, SAN VINCENTE

PA191630 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Residents of the area around Guazapa hill have reported that intense fighting is taking place there. They said that gunfire could be heard both yesterday morning and last night.

Unofficial reports indicate that leftists attacked a truck carrying soldiers on the road from San Salvador to Suchitoto. The Army sustained three wounded as a result.

The fighting began around 1000, causing problems for the civilian population. According to our sources, the clashes ended early today. It is known that the Armed Forces are staging a new operation in the Guazapa hill area.

A report from the 5th Infantry Brigade, with headquarters in San Vicente, indicated that a National Guard corporal, 2 troops, and some 115 subversives have been killed. The report was issued 8 days after the "Well-Being for San Vicente" operation was initiated. It was indicated that the peace force, as the joint army troops are called, is permanently moving through the various areas of San Vicente Department to guarantee the security of its residents. The local military sources reported that the peace force sustained 3 dead, while the FMLN sustained 115. They did not indicate where the subversives and the troops were killed.

GUATEMALA

AMBASSADOR TO UNITED STATES RESIGNS 17 JUN

PA180441 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Jorge Luis Zelaya Coronado, Guatemalan ambassador to the United States, unexpectedly announced his resignation today, in what could be another crisis in Guatemala's foreign service. Soon after we reported Zelaya Coronado's resignation at noon today, the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry issued a communique to explain that on 9 June the government had decided to replace Zelaya Coronado as ambassador to the United States, instead appointing him ambassador to the OAS.

This change was called routine by the Foreign Ministry. However, in our foreign service the Embassy in the United States is the most important diplomatic mission abroad. Therefore, the transfer from the embassy to the OAS represented a drop in grade for Zelaya Coronado, local diplomatic observers pointed out.

According to the Foreign Ministry, Zelaya Coronado had originally accepted the proposal, and for this reason the government appointed his replacement 2 days ago. The name of the new ambassador has not been disclosed, presumably because so far he had not received U.S. Government approval. Zelaya Coronado subsequently sent a message to the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry indicating that he would not accept his new post. According to the Foreign Ministry, Zelaya Coronado must leave the embassy by 15 July.

HONDURAS

ENVOY TO NICARAGUA DIES OF HEART ATTACK 17 JUN

PA181459 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1420 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Hector Alfonso Pineda Lopez, Honduran ambassador to Nicaragua, died Friday afternoon in this capital, it was learned today. Pineda Lopez had a heart attack. Pineda Lopez suffered from esophagal problems and was at a private clinic in Tegucigalpa where he was being fed intravenously. The diplomat will be buried today at a private cemetery in this capital. The Honduran Foreign Secretariat says in a mourning resolution that Pineda Lopez had previously been ambassador to Costa Rica and under secretary of public health.

FOREIGN POLICY REVIEW FOR CONGRESS REPORTED

PA160447 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 0038 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Conclusions presented by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica before the National Congress during his appearance before this organization, where he reported on the country's foreign policy:

1. For the first time, Honduras has a foreign based on a number of coherent principles and orientations that guide the state's international conduct.

2. Our peace and security for gn policy is the unilateral position of the Honduran state in its relations with other states. Due to this, our policy of peace and security can be implemented to the extent that Nicaragua agrees to negotiate and adopt commitments to prevent the escalation of the conflict and find formulas of national and international advantage.

3. The Honduran peace plan is an open negotiation proposal accepted by four of the five directly interested countries of the Central America region. The peace plan has been achieving greater international support from the democratic countries of Latin America and Europe.

4. The Honduran Foreign Secretariat is in urgent need of an administrative and budget reform, responsibility for which lies mainly of this legislative branch. It also needs a suitable building for its main offices.

5. The creation of an under secretariat for political affairs is necessary.

6. The immediate approval of the foreign service bill is necessary. The bill will be presented to the National Congress next month.

7. So-called failures of foreign policy, as has been demonstrated, do not exist.

8. The Salvadoran Government has systematically been delaying the solution of border differences with Honduras. There are signs that this situation could change greatly in the near future with the appropriate measures.

9. Honduras must insist, at the highest levels, on a rapid solution to the border differences with El Salvador. The appropriate actions in this regard are being taken.

10. It is suggested to the National Congress that a permanent foreign relations committee be created to maintain direct and immediate communications between the organization and the Foreign Secretariat.

11. Nicaragua has been rejecting a regional and overall solution to the Central American crisis.

12. At this moment Honduras has an advantageous negotiating position toward achieving a regional and overall solution to the Central American problem. The subjects approved during the recent Contadora Group meeting demonstrate this statement.

The communique [as heard] continues:

13. It is necessary to promote regional negotiation of the Central American crisis.

14. The National Congress should give prior approval to military international treaties negotiated and signed by the executive branch.

15. It is necessary that Honduras strengthen its defense capacity within the framework of the Constitution and without affecting our international agreements.

16. Security should be achieved in order to reestablish or maintain, as the case may be, the military balance among the Central American states.

17. It would be appropriate for the National Congress to create a committee to protect the constitutional guarantees.

18. Honduras should maintain its humanitarian policy of accepting refugees from neighboring countries within the framework of Honduran law.

19. In its 1 and 1/2 years of government, the Foreign Secretariat has channeled economic and technical cooperation estimated in the amount of 245 million lempiras, 10 times the secretariat's budget for 1982-83.

RELATIVES OF MISSING PERSONS ISSUE PLEA TO STONE

PA151458 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Jun 83 p 23

["Public letter" addressed to Richard Stone, U.S. ambassador at large for Central America, by the Committee of Relatives of Missing Detainees in Honduras, dated 9 June]

[Text] The Committee of Relatives of Missing Detainees in Honduras [Comite de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos in Honduras -- Cofadeh]

Appeals to your negotiating pragmatism and to U.S. democratic traditions for you to interpose your good offices before the Honduran Government so it will respect the constitutional guarantees, and will return alive all persons who have been detained by the paramilitary groups that operate in the country with impunity.

It is evident that negotiations that do not place the respect for human rights as the first point in a discussion would, at best, only manage to postpone a violent outbreak of the crisis, and would never resolve it. The tragic thing, Mr Stone, is that the protagonists of the Central American drama are the peoples; but they have been reduced to the role of supplying the dead while others discuss the destiny of those peoples.

Undoubtedly, a mistaken appreciation of the causes of the upheaval in the area will only lead to the proposal of erroneous solutions; and, in the specific case of Honduras, if the current abuses against the citizens persist, nothing and no one will be able to prevent us from plunging soon into the maelstrom of generalized violence. This phenomenon of social decomposition has already started, and those affected are not only Honduran, Guatemalan, Salvadoran, Costa Rican, or Nicaraguan. Your countrymen have also suffered in their own flesh the outrage of uniformed brutality, as happened recently to nurse Cynthia Lee Morin.

We hope that you will be fully aware that our country's stability does not lie just in the improvement of the deficit of the balance of payments and the closing of the fiscal breach. Our stability must also rest on unconditional respect for the fundamental principles of peaceful coexistence, especially the right to live.

Although you do not ignore it, we want to remind you that since 1981 the Argentine model of repression has become prevalent in the country, supported by the doctrine of national security. At present, the existence of an infrastructure of terror is publicly known, which involves the operation of clandestine prisons. In these prisons, physical and psychological tortures are practices on men and women accused of being extremists.

Since the installation of the Liberal regime, more than 40 people have been reported missing. The number of those affected now exceeds 100. This was confirmed by Amnesty International in its most recent report.

You know very well that state terrorism is incompatible with social peace and domestic harmony. For this reason, we are asking you to ask you leaders either to release the missing detainees or to send them to corresponding courts of justice, as was done with Ines Consuelo Murillo and Jose Gonzalo Flores, who stayed in clandestine prisons for more than 80 days. Democracy definitely can not grow with that heavy ballast.

In case our grief is not enough, we want to make clear that the prevalence of human rights and the return, alive, of those who are missing also benefits the U.S. plans, among other reasons because:

In the first place, in consolidates the Honduran constitutional process;
It helps make Honduras an authoritative voice in international forums;
It guarantees the channeling of political opposition within a legal framework;
Finally, because absolute respect for the Universal Human Rights Declaration is the ideal complement to the programs of economic and social development.

Mr Stone, it is your turn. We hope that you will foster the pacifist and civilized option of those organizations that still believe in dialogue. For our part, we reiterate that we will not falter in our struggle to again see or embrace our loved ones, because if they were taken alive, they must be returned alive. Committee of Relatives of Missing Detainees in Honduras, COFADEH.

BU GIRON ON GOVERNMENT, ARMED FORCES UNITY

PA181611 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Honduran Armed Forces Chief General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez has appeared before National Congress members to give a detailed report on the country's internal security. In this regard, National Congress President Efrain Bu Ciron made the following statement:

[Begin recording in progress] [Unidentified reporter] ...to train Honduran and other countries' soldiers?

[Bu Giron] Why do you say: The government and the Armed Forces, if the military and civilian sectors are included when you speak of the government? There is only one government.

The Armed Forces have their specific functions: to defend democracy, the change of power, and the sovereignty and integrity of the nation. That is the common goal of both the civilian and military sectors. In other words, there is a complete identification of purposes between the civilian and military sectors of our government.

[Reporter] Sir, did you analyze the situation between Honduras and the other Central American countries?

[Bu Giron] I could not give you information about this because both the Armed Forces and the executive branch have the appropriate channels for this. We did analyze Honduras' political situation in the context of the Central American isthmus. It was reaffirmed that Honduras will never attack a nation but will always defend its governmental system. The Honduran Government has our people's full support. That is my belief on the basis of frequent contacts I have with the different sectors. However, you journalists also have every means to influence the people's opinion.

[Reporter] Mr President, one question for the [words indistinct]. How would you describe this meeting?

[Bu Giron] Very positive. [end recording]

U.S. ADVISERS BEGIN TRAINING SECURITY PERSONNEL

PA172141 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Training began yesterday at the U.S. military training school installed recently in Puerto Castilla. The 120 Green Berets are already training the security personnel of that military center. They are also training future Honduran instructors.

The work achieved by the U.S. soldiers is surprising. This shows that they are fast-reaction troops. This was confirmed this morning by Colonel Cesar Elvir Sierra, public relations chief of the Honduran Armed Forces.

Yesterday the Honduran Armed Forces Staff confirmed that the military school has already begun training activities. This school has been installed jointly by the Honduran and U.S. Governments. The 120 U.S. Green Berets who have come to train National Army soldiers have a surprising ability for initiating activities in a very short time. This is seldom seen among the military, especially in our country. This information is confirmed by Col Cesar Elvir Sierra.

[Begin recording] [Sierra] This office has issued communiques informing the people that a military and security training center will operate in the Castilla area. Its main objective will be to train Honduran troops, and later -- at the invitation of this center -- military students from other countries could participate.

[Unidentified reporter] Colonel, I understand that the training of the center's security personnel is already on.

[Sierra] That is true. One of the functions of a center of that nature is to train the personnel that will be responsible for the security of the center. These personnel are being trained.

[Reporter] Colonel, you have been a foreign minister of this republic. What benefits will the people -- not the Armed Forces -- derive from this center?

[Sierra] This is a critical moment in the Central American region, and we must realize that one of the missions of the Armed Forces is to guarantee sovereignty and territorial integrity. To do this, they must undoubtedly have well-qualified cadres at all levels, especially in the special troops detachments. This center opens this possibility in an invaluable way.

[Reporter] Colonel, how do you view the criticism on the installation of this military school?

[Sierra] Well, I prefer to look at the positive aspects. I have read the papers. With much ability, and quite correctly, they have [words indistinct] there is agreement that it is necessary that we have a training center to give proper technical preparation to the Honduran Armed Forces.

[Reporter] Colonel, has this military detachment an amazing capability? [question as heard]

[Sierra] Yes, that is, the U.S. advisory personnel that will be responsible for training instructors, security elements, and future students in this center are technically qualified people. They come from a [words indistinct] unit in the United States, such as Fort Bragg. [end recording]

PAZ BARNICA COUNTERS PRESS CRITICISM OF POLICIES

PA181938 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has commented on an article which appeared in a Tegucigalpa newspaper, under the headline "The Foreign Ministry Also Violates the Political Constitution." Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] I read this information in EL HERALDO today. First, it said that I had received a decoration from the Chinese Government without requesting congressional authorization. Second, it said that I had signed an agreement for the improvement of some landing strips.

In the first case, I would like to tell you that the Chinese Government awarded me the decoration. Before I went to China some 2 months ago, I had sent a note to the Legislative Assembly requesting congressional authorization. Foreign Secretariat Adviser Ricardo Arturo Pineda delivered the note to Antonio Castellanos, chief clerk of the Congress. In other words, I had previously requested authorization.

Concerning the landing strips, there has been no violation of the Constitution. This decision to improve the landing strips was made on the basis of the 1952 U.S.-Honduran military aid agreement, which stated that the U.S. aircraft can make technical stopovers and fly over Honduran territory. An amendment was later made, based on the 1952 -- not the 1954 -- agreement, which stated that the Honduran Government's authorization will be necessary in other cases.

I would also like to explain, as I said during my statement to Congress, that it is the National Congress' purview to approve all the treaties, including military treaties, that are negotiated and signed by the executive branch. I also clarified the difference between military aid agreements that are in effect now and those agreements that are under negotiation to be signed in the future.

We must be able to tell the difference between agreements that are now in effect and agreements that are being negotiated. Juridically speaking, current agreements are the framework within which other agreements can be derived. Therefore, if you are dealing with agreements that are derived from others already in effect, they will require the Legislative Assembly's approval. You can also make simplified agreements, which are part of the president's purviews, according to Article 21 of the Constitution.

I also stated -- there should be no doubt about this -- that certain statements before Congress deal with military and security topics, and have repercussions abroad. These include the landing strips, the radar, and, above all, the military and security training center. I made an outline and discussed the criteria that exist in this concern, as well as the juridical, institutional, and political aspects.

However, I argued that the strictly technical and security aspects of military subjects should be discussed, explained, and clarified by General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the Armed Forces, when we spoke before Congress. We had previously discussed this with the president and the chief of the Armed Forces himself, because it is his purview. Then the chief of the Armed Forces kindly agreed to speak before Congress which appointed him and deserves his respect.

This is how things have happened. Military agreements are being negotiated by military officials, not by the Foreign Secretariat, because they deal with military topics. Furthermore, when you negotiate an economic agreement, the Economy Secretariat takes over; when you discuss an aeronautics agreement, this will be handled by the Communications, Transportation and Public Works Secretariat.

FOREIGN ADMINISTRATION OF REFUGEE CAMP CRITICIZED

PA181730 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Reports from El Paraiso, Copan Department, say that a group of Guatemalan refugees recently left the El Tesoro camp and caused damage in Guatemala. They are blamed for the death of Mario Cordon, from whom a large sum of money was stolen.

There was a clash between Honduran soldiers and the refugees, who have practically become bandits in that area, according to reports from El Paraiso, Copan Department. In a desire to investigate this matter in detail, I, Wilman Torres, correspondent for Emisoras Unidas and Radio Sultana, went to El Tesoro camp in Copan Department. However, I was not able to cover the story, because there are foreigners in that camp who prevent Honduran reporters from entering. Only foreign reporters are allowed to enter, and we got the impression that only foreign reporters who are willing to play their game could do so.

This camp is run by foreigners and they do not allow Honduran reporters to enter. We deeply regret what is happening in the camp. I do not know what those foreigners are hiding in the refugee camp in El Paraiso, Copan.

We asked the foreigners there if the president of the republic or the chief of the armed forces would be allowed to enter the camp. They replied catagorically that unless they have an authorization from the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] they would not be allowed to enter. This is the sort of thing that can occur in Honduras, on this occasion in El Paraiso, Copan.

SANDINIST TROOPS REPORTEDLY DESTROY BORDER POSTS

PA182304 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 16 Jun 83 p 3

[By Luis Ernesto Moncada]

[Excerpt] El Paraiso -- The Honduran customs houses in Cifuentes and Las Trojes, along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border, were blown to pieces Tuesday night by machinegun and mortar fire from Sandinist troops.

The Honduran authorities learned of the incident yesterday when the personnel of the customs houses arrived in Danli, El Paraiso, and reported the treacherous attack carried out by the Sandinists. The attack, which lasted all Tuesday night until daybreak on Wednesday, was carried out with high-caliber weapons.

The people of Las Trojes and Cifuentes have abandoned their homes because of the armed clashes that have taken place in the past few hours between members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces, FDN, and the Sandinist People's Army, EPS. The Honduran Army immediately dispatched a convoy with more than 100 soldiers of the 16th Battalion, who have orders to defend the country's sovereignty and territory, and to see that no Sandinist crosses the border into Honduran territory.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR D'ESCOTO-SHULTZ MEETING

PA171948 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1925 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Managua, 17 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government today invited the White House to agree to a meeting between Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz to discuss the relations between the two nations.

Foreign Minister D'Escoto himself provided this information during a news conference in this capital. He said that this invitation comes after President Ronald Reagan has spoken about the need for a state of accessibility between U.S. and Nicaraguan officials.

Foreign Minister D'Escoto said that last year he tried to meet with Secretary of State Schultz; however, according to the Nicaraguan minister, when he asked the U.S. official to agree to the meeting, "he looked at a wall."

D'Escoto on Request for Dialogue

PA172219 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2107 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Managua, 17 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto reported today that he has presented a new request for a dialogue with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to seek a way to overcome the situations that have deteriorated the relations between the two nations. At a news conference held in this capital, D'Escoto reported that the request for a meeting with Shultz was made after Antonio Jarquin, Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington, presented his credentials to President Ronald Reagan.

The minister said that during a speech that Reagan gave at the White House he said it is important that "each country support the dialogue (referring to the situation between Nicaragua and the United States)." He added that President Reagan also said that "it is important that representatives of each country have access to the leaders of the other."

D'Escoto recalled that Washington officials have always had the opportunity to meet with Sandinist leaders and Managua government officials. He said that Ambassador Richard Stone met with him (D'Escoto) and Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, during his recent visit to Nicaragua.

He maintained that Nicaragua "has always wanted a dialogue, but that perhaps there are problems of semantics in regard to the meaning of the word dialogue." "Dialogue," D'Escoto continued, "does not mean to sit down and receive instruction from the United States. It means to speak clearly to seek a way to overcome situations that result in the deterioration of relations."

D'Escoto said that, so far, it has been "completely impossible" for him to talk with Secretary Shultz, "who refuses to see me." He said that last year he ran into Shultz, greeted him, and told him that he regretted that he (the U.S. official) didn't have time to see him.

"Shultz didn't even bother to look at me or say a single word to me. He completely ignored me. This is the regrettable and sad way in which a world power dealt with Nicaragua," D'Escoto added. In conclusion, he said that now a new request for a dialogue has been presented to Shultz, and "let's see if Reagan's words had any meaning, or if they were mere words."

More on Dialogue Request

PA180352 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] The revolutionary government today made another proposal for dialogue to the U.S. Administration in an attempt to normalize relations between the two countries. The request was presented in Washington by Antonio Jarquin, Nicaraguan Ambassador to Washington, during the accreditation ceremony held before U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has pointed out that Nicaragua has always wanted a dialogue, but this does not mean that it is willing to sit down and receive orders from the United States, but rather sit and speak clearly to find ways of overcoming situations that cause relations to deteriorate.

D'ESCOTO SAYS INVASION FROM HONDURAS POSSIBLE

PA180359 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto today stated that the government has not discarded the possibility of a massive invasion of Nicaraguan territory by the Honduran Army. During a press conference in Managua, D'Escoto said that the invasion is something that General Gustavo Alvarez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, has wanted to do since 1979 when the Sandinist revolution triumphed.

HAVANA REPORTS MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON STONE

PA170101 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has declared that Special Ambassador Richard Stone's recent tour to countries in the region appears to be part of a propaganda campaign directed at strengthening those groups that want war and aggression in Central America. The Nicaragua Foreign Ministry communique stresses that everything seems to indicate that Stone's tour was aimed at neutralizing the Contadora Group's efforts in Central America.

The document emphasizes that in response to the Nicaraguan proposal to discuss bilateral matters directly, the special U.S. ambassador replied that this is not necessary, because the United States does not feel threatened by Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry noted its concern over the U.S. ambassador's unwillingness to discuss bilateral matters, because Nicaragua does feel threatened by the United States.

DANIEL ORTEGA COMPARES SOVIET, U.S. RELATIONS

PA192006 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jun 83

["Excerpt" of speech by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, at the commemoration of the first anniversary of the foundation of the Nicaraguan-Soviet Friendship Hospital in Chinandega on 18 June; with simultaneous translation into Russian -- recorded]

[Text] The USSR's relations with Nicaragua are exemplary. They are exemplary because they are relations between a highly developed country and a poor underdeveloped country like ours. They are exemplary because they are relations between that great country and this small country, helping and cooperating with the poor country so that it can overcome its backwardness and underdevelopment. They are exemplary because they are respectful and fraternal relations.

This is opposite to the attitude that the U.S. Government continues to maintain; its relations with Nicaragua are based on positions of arrogance, domination, and exploitation.

We will issue a challenge to Mr Reagan. Instead of spending millions of dollars arming the Somozist guardsmen or traitors like Eden Pastora so that they can come and bring bloodshed to our people, why doesn't he use those millions of dollars to send some medical brigades to these Central America countries? We are sure that Mr Reagan will respond by sending more weapons to the Somozist guardsmen and traitor Pastora and by further involving Honduras in the aggression against Honduras. But we are also sure that the Soviet Union will show increasing solidarity with the Nicaraguan people.

NEW ENVOY SEES 'POSITIVE ATTITUDE' IN REAGAN

PA190431 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Following the presentation of his credentials to President Reagan in the Oval Room of the White House last Thursday, the new Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States said yesterday in Washington that he had seen in President Reagan a positive attitude toward Nicaragua, which made him optimistic regarding the future of the relations between the two countries.

MINISTRY ON FIGHTING; ANTI-SANDINIST DESERTERS

PA192030 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1854 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Managua, 19 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Forty-four people have been killed in fighting in the northern, southern, and northeastern part of the country in the first few days of this week, the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry reported today, Sunday. The dead included 10 "counterrevolutionaries" who, according to military reports, were "eliminated" by 7 deserters from the opposition "Nicaraguan Democratic Force" (FDN). The deserters, whose names were withheld and who turned themselves over to the Nicaraguan authorities, "were not content to continue to fight and were afraid to die," which is why they chose to escape.

According to the Defense Ministry, in order to desert they had to fight among themselves in "La Laguna," 7 km north of Jalapa, close to the Honduran border. The revolt broke out among the FDN "Task Forces" led by an anti-Sandinist chief known as "El Fugitivo," who almost died in the clash, the Defense Ministry added. The seven deserters turned themselves in to the Sandinist troops with all of their weapons: a .60-cal machinegun, "FAL" rifles, Chinese "AK" rifles, plentiful ammunition, and other equipment.

The Defense Ministry added that the anti-Sandinist sustained 27 losses in the fighting on Thursday and Friday of this week at the state "El Porvenir" tobacco farm. That state farm had been in the hands of the FDN for several days, but the anti-Sandinists were unable to maintain the position after Nicaraguan Army troops stormed the site last Thursday night, during a severe storm.

"Some 250 invaders who were forced to flee to Honduras after the fighting, are now engaged in clashes with the Nicaraguan Army near the border," the same source added.

Meanwhile, clashes took place last Thursday between the Army and Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (Arde) forces led by Edin Pastora Gomez (Commander Cero). In clashes in the area of Loma de Arena and San Pancho, 35 km northeast of San Carlos (Department of San Juan River, on the Costa Rican border) Pastora's forces lost five men.

Another of the weekend's confrontations took place in Tasbapouni (in the country's north Atlantic coast) in which two members of the Nicaraguan Army were killed, the Defense Ministry reported. The military source also revealed that a Honduran Army artillery battalion again fired mortars on the Nicaraguan borderpost of Teotecacinte last Friday.

Details of this mortar attack on a Nicaraguan position by the Honduran Army have been given in a communique to the Foreign Ministry, which will send a note of protest to the Foreign Ministry in Tegucigalpa in the next few hours, it added.

This weekend, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto declared that "in Nicaragua, the war launched by North America, which is increasingly using the Honduran Army as an instrument for its attacks, continues." D'Escoto added that the U.S. installation of a military base in Honduras (Puerto Castilla) "falls within the framework of the Reagan administration's efforts to convert Honduras into the Israel of Central America." The foreign minister did not dismiss the possibility of a massive Honduran troop invasion of Nicaragua, although he clarified that "although it is possible," this does not mean it will take place in the next few days.

MALMIERCA PRESS CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN POLICY

FL172155 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign relations, held a press conference on the Cuban revolution's foreign policy for the delegates of the Latin American journalists' seminar underway at the main offices of the UPEC [Union of Cuban Journalists] in Havana.

The Cuban foreign minister outlined the principles on which the Cuban revolutionary government bases the formulation of its foreign policy, highlighting among these the self-determination and sovereignty of peoples. Malmierca referred to Cuba's efforts to strengthen the unity of the Nonaligned Movement and maintain world peace during its term at the helm of that organization. Malmierca responded to questions on Cuban foreign policy posed by journalists from 20 Latin American countries.

Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca acknowledged the positive work of the Contadora Group toward achieving a political settlement to the Central American and the Caribbean conflicts which have been created by the aggressive policies of imperialism.

More on Press Conference

PA181840 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said in Havana that Cuba supports the Contadora Group's efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict.

Malmierca addressed delegates from more than 20 countries who are participating in the 8th Latin American Journalists' Seminar underway in this capital. The ranking Cuban official said that Cuban foreign policy is based fundamentally on the struggle for peace and on the closest possible solidarity and cooperation with all the peoples of the world, over whom the imperialist war, our common enemy, hovers.

Malmierca said that current U.S. Government policy toward Cuba is one of direct confrontation, but said that our country is prepared and continues to ready itself to repel any military aggression.

The Cuban foreign minister spoke of the British aggressions a year ago in the Malvinas Islands. Malmierca pointed out that this event solidified the Latin American peoples' spirit of unity. More than a historic or military phenomenon, he added, it was a true demonstration of the U.S. attitude toward our peoples.

RODRIGUEZ TALKS TO U.S. VISITORS ON RELATIONS

FL170210 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] The Cuban vice president, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, said relations between the United States of America and Cuba have reached their lowest level since Fidel Castro took over in 1959. But, he said, Cuba wants to improve the situation and is willing to negotiate its differences with the Reagan administration.

Mr Rodriguez also said he is prepared to cooperate with the U.S. in developing negotiated settlements of Central American conflicts. He said Cuba has doubled the size its armed forces during the past 2 years [as heard], following an invasion attempt by the United States of America. Mr Rodriguez spoke with a visiting group of U.S. editors and publishers in Havana.

HAVANA ANNOUNCES MILITARY MANEUVERS FOR 20 JUN

FL171201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] From 20 to 25 June, the national defense will conduct exercises, maneuvers, and drills with the participation of leadership units of the state, party, and mass organizations from all parts of the country, ground troops, antiaircraft defense and Air Force units, the revolutionary Navy, units of the civil defense, and enterprises, stores, and other objectives of the economy.

It is very important that the population be aware of the fact that beginning very early on 20 June, air attack alarms will be heard in the form of sirens and through national broadcasting stations. Due to the size of the activities, there will be movements of troops and civil defense units, blasts of various intensities and overflights by aircraft at different altitudes, especially during the early morning hours of 20 June. During the mock air attack by our Air Force on the morning of 20 June, the population will continue its normal activities since those exercises do not require the verification of civil defense measures, which have been established for such cases.

Let it be known, likewise, that in Havana on 20, 21, and 22 June from 1000 to 2200, the civil defense will conduct exercises which include blackouts and brownouts by sectors. The population in each sector of Havana will fulfill all instructions given by the Committee for the defense of the Revolution during the blackouts. All these activities are part of the measures being observed by the country to strengthen its defense capability.

BATISTA SANTANA NOTES NEED FOR COMBAT READINESS

FL181159 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] The need to raise constantly the combat and mobilization readiness of the people and their armed forces to repel any aggression by U.S. imperialism was noted by Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana. The alternate member of the Politburo and chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate said this task requires immediate attention because of the growing aggressiveness of President Ronald Reagan's administration. This statement by Div Gen Batista Santana is part of a speech he made at the closing session of the seventh party conference of the Eastern Army.

CASTRO HOLDS TALKS WITH SPAIN'S IGLESIAS

FL181131 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, has held talks with Gerardo Iglesias, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party. Iglesias is visiting our country accompanied by a party delegation composed of Gregorio Lopez Raimundo, member of the Central Committee and president of the United Socialist Party of Catalonia, and Pedro (Atinza), representative of the Spanish Communist Party.

During the talks, which were held in a fraternal atmosphere, various topics dealing with the current international situation were discussed as well as matters of interest for the bilateral relations between the two parties. Gerardo Iglesias referred to his visit to Nicaragua and to our country. He noted the importance of this tour as an expression of his party's support for Cuba's and Nicaragua's revolutions. He added that his tour is also one way of reiterating the Spanish Communist Party's solidarity with the Salvadoran patriots and, in addition, strengthening the profound ties uniting the peoples and communist parties of Spain and Cuba. Fidel noted the historic ties of friendship existing between the two parties, and expressed gratitude for the continuing solidarity being offered by the Spanish Communists to the Cuban revolution.

COMMENTARY ON ANTIREGIME DEMONSTRATIONS IN CHILE

PA180136 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 16 Jun 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Chilean people expressed their democratic and antifascist attitude once again last Tuesday during a massive demonstration against the Pinochet dictatorship. This is the second demonstration against the regime in a month. Like the earlier one, it was called by the National Command of Workers. To the people's demand for justice and democracy, the regime again responded with more repression.

First reports indicate that 2 persons died, 6 were injured, and 350 were arrested during the repression unleashed by the men in uniform against the people. The dead were identified as Patricio Yanez Figuero, 14, who was shot in the chest during a clash between police and demonstrators on 5th Street in the San Miguel neighborhood of Santiago, and Leopoldo Segovia, who died from two shots fired by soldiers from a vehicle. Segovia was shot in San Genaro, a west-side district of Santiago.

Some of the protests carried out by thousands of Chileans consisted of honking their car horns, banging on empty pots, and turning off the lights in their homes at night. Rallies, street clashes, marches by university students, dynamite explosions, church masses, partial paralyzation of bus services, work slowdowns, and school absenteeism of approximately 60 percent have been some of the actions carried out by the Chilean people against the dictatorship.

The police used tear gas on students of the Law School and the School of Education at the University of Chile to prevent them from marching in the streets next to the university and shouting slogans against the dictatorship. The students burned a copy of the Constitution imposed by Augusto Pinochet in 1980. They also set up barricades and bonfires in Macul, a neighborhood of Santiago, as more protests were being carried out in the most important cities of the country, especially in Valparaiso and Vina del Mar. According to the leaders and organizers of the nationwide demonstration, their objectives were fully met. The unregistered political parties also supported the workers movement in the vanguard of the people's struggle against the regime.

Meanwhile, Pinochet has said that it is time to expel the politicians. According to Pinochet, the country is moving along the path of peace and democracy. He regretted that the people had expressed their disapproval of the regime. Pinochet, chief of the betraying generals, said he did not want to resort to force, but that unfortunately recent developments -- the protests and demonstrations -- were not genuinely Chilean-inspired, but were promoted by communism, which is trying to interfere with the country's progress.

These are the same words used by U.S. imperialism, which supports the Chilean fascists, in trying to justify its meddling in Central America. Pinochet uses them to try and sidetract the people's demands for a return to democracy and the restoration of civil and labor freedoms. But the people realize that the cause of their problems and suffering is fascism.

Tuesday's demonstrations proved that the workers and peasants of that South American country are organizing more and better every day to defend their legitimate rights, and that they are prepared to continue fighting till the end. They have the support and solidarity of the progressive forces and peoples of the world, especially of our America, which in many cases are also being attacked by imperialism and the reactionary sectors.

HAVANA TV REPORTS AFTERMATH OF HIJACKING

PA172209 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Cuban television this morning transmitted a filmclip showing crew members and passengers of an Eastern Airlines Airbus-300 visiting Havana's Jose Marti airport. The airbus was hijacked en route from Miami to New York by a man of Cuban origin who had been residing in the United States.

A total of 94 crew members and passengers took advantage of their stay in Havana to purchase the famous Cuban rum and Havana cigars, as well as other souvenirs of this unforeseen visit.

It was reported today that the man of Cuban origin living in the United States who hijacked the plane has been placed at the disposal of the authorities. The other passengers and crew of the airbus have returned to the United States.

FRENCH PRESIDENT RECEIVES NEW CUBAN AMBASSADOR

PA171537 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand has received Alberto Boza Hidalgo-gato, Cuba's new ambassador to France, in a solemn ceremony at which the Cuban diplomat presented his credentials as his country's extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the French Government.

Ambassador Boza greeted Mitterrand on behalf of Cuban President Fidel Castro. The French chief of state returned the greetings. Mitterrand and the Cuban ambassador discussed bilateral relations and agreed that they are making positive progress.

RAMIREZ CRUZ ARRIVES IN PRAGUE ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL171217 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Prague -- Jose Ramirez Cruz, president of Cuba's National Association of Small Farmers, today arrived in this capital on an official visit. Ramirez Cruz will head the Cuban delegation to the World Assembly for Peace and Life which is scheduled to open here on 21 June.

GRENADA

LAWYERS CHALLENGE BISHOP ON TERRORISM LAW

FL170140 Bridgetown CANA in English 2354 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpts] St Georges, Grenada, June 16, CANA -- Two defence lawyers in Grenada have challenged the authority of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to enact a terrorism prevention law passed by the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) in 1980.

The lawyers -- Michael Andrews and Ernest John -- made their submission before a trial during today's hearing of a terrorism charge brought against seven persons in the Grenada high court.

The accused -- Isaac James, Denzil Richardson, Jimmy Julien, and Richard, Catherine, Matthew and Annas Pascall -- were charged with committing acts of terrorism in connection with the gun slaying of five young men in the rural area of St Patricks in 1980.

John told Judge James Patterson that the terrorism law of 1980, enacted through the authority of Bishop under People's Law Number 10 of 1979 was a nullity.

He charged that People's Law Number 10 of 1979 was made on March 28, 1979 and signed by Bishop as prime minister when in fact Bishop was appointed prime minister by the PRG on March 29, 1979 through People's Law No 11 of 1979.

The defence lawyer told the judge that this issue of People's Law No 10 of 1979 was already raised in a previous terrorism case and that since there appeared to be a measure of doubt concerning it then the normal exercise would have been to make a law to validate the irregularities.

"We didn't have that and there is no way to show there is a subsequent law to validate this error," John added.

Crown council and former director of public prosecutions Langiston Sibbilies contended that the law is valid.

The case has been adjourned until Monday when the judge is expected to make a ruling on the authority of Bishop to sign the terrorism law plus the presentation of valid affidavits by the crown council on whether the criminal procedures law of 1978 was strictly adhered to during the preliminary inquiries into the case against the seven persons.

KEY AIRPORT BUILDINGS REPORTED NEAR COMPLETION

FL172306 Bridgetown CANA in English 2235 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, June 17, CANA -- Key buildings on the Point Salines site of Grenada's new multi-million dollar international airport, being constructed with Cuban assistance, are either well advanced or nearing completion, a government statement said here today.

The statement quoted project engineer Ron Smith as saying that partitions were being installed on the ground floor of the terminal building and work on the first floor should commence shortly.

Smith said other buildings for technical, electrical and mechanical equipment have been completed, and are ready for the installation of the gear. These include the airfield ground lighting station and one of the beacons. Work on the air traffic control tower and the technical block was progressing on schedule, he said.

Personnel from the British firm Plessey Airports Limited and Metex of Finland are currently doing prepartory work for installing lighting and air traffic control equipment.

Cuba is contributing some 33.6 million dollars (U.S.) of the estimated 71 million dollars needed to build the airport, the completion date for which has been set for March 13, 1984 -- the fifth anniversary of the ruling New Jewel Movement's seizure of power.

JAMAICA

SEAGA URGES GREATER LIQUIDITY IN WORLD FINANCES

FL170150 Bridgetown CANA in English 2126 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, June 17, CANA -- Prime Minister Edward Seaga today called for increased liquidity in the international system and a special mechanism to deal with debilitating Third World debts.

He said they were important elements to lift the world out of its recession and onto the road of sustained recovery led by the major trading nations.

"...There is a need for a combination of increased liquidity as well as special mechanisms for dealing with overdue debts which threatens a number of these (Third World) economies," the prime minister said.

Seaga was speaking to journalists here against the backdrop of the sharp down-turn in the Jamaican situation that caused his government to this week introduce a package of austerity measures which will see the fiscal budget of 3.2 billion dollars (one JCA dollar; 56 cents U.S.) trimmed by 4.6 per cent, imports slashed by 159 million dollars (U.S.) and a long new list of products placed at the uppermost of the three tiers for the local currency.

Seaga spoke of the problems in terms of being a "one-year crisis" which would lift it targets were met during the current fiscal year and stressed that the economy could only be healthy with a revolutionary approach to production and output and the capacity to export. But he noted that Jamaica, like other countries, would continue by the state of the world ecnomy that is now in its worst recession for two generations, having most of Latin America in a tailspin.

Seaga said that increased liquidity was necessary to push world trade out of its stagnation and the IMF and World Bank should lead the way in providing the resources. Commercial banks should also be pulled into the system to help meet the shortfalls from these two institutions.

"Until world trade can show that it has substantially picked up on the performance of the last two years, the economies of the countries that are trading forces, the locomotives of the system, will not revive," Seaga said.

"And until the locomotives are revived the coaches that are part of the train they pull won't get pulled," he said.

But he noted that a large number of developing countries were not yet geared towards export trade, and would need special treatment to deal with their debts of 600 billion dollar (U.S.) "...Those special mechanisms are what need to be ironed out at the IMF meeting for this year and in other international fora," the Jamaica prime minister said.

Seaga criticised the view that signs of revival in a number of Western economies will pull the world to recovery. "Great faith is being placed on the fact that if the recession lifts and is sustained that will pull the locomotives to recover. But I do not think so for it leaves behind many carriages while there will be a number of carriages that will be derailed," he said.

On the home situation, Seaga said that the government had not yet concluded from where the cuts in the budget would come, but said that as far as possible they would not be in areas of new job creation would be lessoned. The prime minister said that if the 150 million dollar [loan] was secured there was a possibility that some of the goods now placed on the higher parallel exchange could be reversed to the official rate of 1.78 dollars for one American dollar, and that cuts now projected in other areas might not be so deep. He said too that Jamaicans, with the price increases, would be experiencing double digit inflation this year, from last year's 8.0 per cent. He noted that a number of basic items used by those with the lowest incomes were still being imported at the official rate. The prime minister said that a 101 million dollar U.S. cut in spending on capital goods would have some effect on the government's programme to structurally adjust the Jamaican economy in terms of retooling factories but was confident that the strategy would not go away.

He promised tight monitoring of the economy without draconian measures, to ensure that there was no capital leakages and for targets to be met. For example, state enterprises here are being allowed a combined deficit this year of no more than 20 million dollars (J), Seaga said and the government would demand discipline "even to the extent of taking legislative steps to deal with it."

The prime minister said government was commited to its private sector, the economic deregulation programme and its thrust to restructure the islands economy. "This is a model we will not be retreating from," he said.

MANLEY RESPONDS TO SEAGA'S NATIONAL ADDRESS

FL170230 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Opposition leader Michael Manley says the opposition warned and it is now clear that Prime Minister Seaga did not level with the country when he presented the budget. Responding to the prime minister's new economic measures, the opposition leader said the PNP [People's National Party] does not (?see how) the course outlined by Mr Seaga, which became the failed policy of the government, can form the basis for viable solutions.

Mr Manley says the opposition spokesman on finance, Mr Seymour Mullings, indicated to the country on Tuesday that the implication of not securing the $150 million loan would mean, among other things, the dismantling of the budget passed by Parliament a mere 2 weeks ago. He said these implications have been confirmed by the prime minister in his address to the nation last night. Mr Manley says the country will not continue to accept Mr Seaga's constant hiding behind alibis. He says that the fact of the matter is that the prime minister campaigned for power in a completely irresponsible manner, telling Jamaica there were no problems.

ENVOY SEES SURINAME, NETHERLANDS AS 'ENEMIES'

PM172215 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 15 Jun 83 p 1

[ANP report: "Herrenberg "Will in Future Oppose Netherlands Like an Enemy'"]

[Text] Schiphol -- Suriname's Netherlands Ambassador Herrenberg has been given new instructions by the Alibux government which are very different from those of Suriname's other diplomats. The instructions reflect the Surinamese Government's assertion that at the moment the Netherlands is Suriname's only enemy. Herrenberg said this on his arrival at Schiphol airport. The ambassador did not want to go into any further details about the nature of his new instructions, which he received at a meeting of Surinamese ambassadors in Paramaribo. At this gathering, Prime Minister Alibux called the Netherlands Suriname's only enemy. According to Herrneberg, Alibux was referring to the Netherlands Government, the political parties and the Netherlands press "because of their mendacity." "In reaction to the Netherlands attitude we now face each other as enemies. I myself will behave accordingly, " Herrenberg announced.

DUTCH PAPER ON BACKGROUND TO MINISTER'S OUSTER

PM171104 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 10 Jun 83 p 4

[ANP report: "Sital Working for Personal Power Center"]

[Text] Paramaribo/The Hague, 10 June -- The dismissal of Surinamese Health Minister Badrissein Sital was also due to the fact that Sital was attempting to develop a position of personal power through using the people's militia, which falls under the control of his ministry, as a personal instrument, well-informed sources in Paramaribo said. "There were two power centers," a well-informed source said. It is rumoured that Army leader Bouterse now has the situation under control. Sital has returned to the Army and his role seems to be played out.

The censored newspaper DE WARE TIJD yesterday published an official statement about Sital's dismissal, which was announced on Wednesday [8 June]. "The reasons are to be found in the fact that for a long time serious differences have been developing between the revolutionary leadership, comprising the Policy center, the Council of Ministers, and the central cadre of the revolution on the one side, and the minister on the other," the statement said. It also said that the problems came primarily to the fore in the style of work, especially in the application of the principles of the new democracy within the work of popular mobilization."

According to well-informed sources in Paramaribo Sital's views on popular mobilization were too close to the Cuban mode.

There were also complaints with the Popular Mobilization Ministry about the authoritarian behavior of leftwing officer Stanley Joeman, who sympathizes with Sital and also advocates the strengthening of ties with Cuba. Army leader Bouterse has relieved Joeman of his duties connected with popular mobilizations. Joeman is now on leave.

According to rumors, the situation in Paramaribo yesterday was tense. It remains to be seen to what extent Sital's dismissal will lead to political tensions, especially with the Revolutionary People's Party with its pro-Cuban orientation. Sital was allied with the Revolutionary People's Party. The party now has hardly any representation in the Surinamese Government, which is dominated by the leftwing nationalist Progressive Workers and Peasants Party, PALU, of Prime Minister Alibux.